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LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

10L. XIV .-- NO. 19.

THE LIBERATOR

Death of a Member of Congress. WASHINGTON, April 28, 1844.

are had a novelty in the Hall of the Reprees, is the way of funeral ceremonies. Mr. nember from Louisiana, and a Catholic, Wednesday, after a protracted illness. He ded from an old French family, early setthe French culony of the Mississippi. He be at class of the population, called Creole, a misapplied in the northern States, where ly understood to designate a person of eans a native of America, of European a person born in America, but not of abois; and is therefore applicable to white red persons. Mr. Slidell, his colleague, usual formal culogy upon the departed, chivalry of the French Creoles of Louispolying to his subject, not without a touch the calebrated line on the mirror of knightco-Chevalier sans peur et sans reproche. talout which merited this praise was a duel, in deceased Christian killed another, as good a schevalier' as himself. In fact, it is, as a matter of boasting with the Louisianex sent to this House of Representatives rs, of whom every one, except 'bully Daw-killed his man.' Dawson has killed noknow of, but he threatened in the House, and on his knife, to cut Arnold's throat, if speak to please him, or rather cease to speak ned him; and it was thought by those ed his assault upon Mr. Giddings, in the 1843, that he designed to provoke Mr. G. to k, and then to stab him on the spot. He was awarded by the appointment of post master Orleans. These combined merits, though not h upon his adversary, do upon the whole to him as decided 'a notability' as either of agues. There can be no doubt that he medi-

sion of Mr. Slidell's homily, which may nd, by analogy to ordinary discourses of equal

er as sincerely and gallantly as either of

we how in submission to the decree of e the last session of Congress, seven mem-House and three of the Senate have been e House and three of the Senate have been to their fathers. We are, indeed, but 'poor he fret and strut their hour upon the stage, are heard no more.' If this feeling could be asperities of debate—to check all violent of party spirit. When, to morrow, we we to the tomb the mortal remains of him recently participated in our deliberations, of be well for each and every one of us, tround his yet unclosed grave, silently to solemn pledge that no harsh recriminations, allegations, no wascenily broils, shall herealtercations, no wascemly broils, shall here-ale the sanctity of this Hall?

seldom rebukes sin in better phrase, than Vive la bogatelle !

day, the funeral obsequies were performed ic priests, in presence of the two Houses, nt and his Cabinet-a sad spectacle! Dr. ent of Georgetown College, a very exnity to spring upon the illustrious repreof Protestant christianity, which was provilistening to him, a pigeon net of propagand. gave a lengthy and zealous vindication and f purgatory, and other s particulars too nuion.' It was understood from the tenor scourse, that the deceased was doomed, like Dane, if not 'to walk the night,' yet,

For the day, to fast in penal fires, Till the foul deeds done in the Are burnt and purged away.

not how much he left for masses to take him is predicament, but I am informed that be s survivors who are able and disposed to fure needful for his salvation.

was one thing in the Doctor's address, to I cheerfully award unqualified praise. He gave House of Representatives a faithful and brave rete for the disorders and outrages, which have of ears disgraced that body. The thought octo me, that it would be difficult to find a Propriest in all this land, who would have been bonest and intrenid. Only one occurred to collection, as capable of it; and I question her he would have done it with equal plainness firectness. But Dr. Rider does not depend for apport upon popular or legislative will. Poseia explains this clerical phenomenon, which it real luxury to behold. Had it been otherwise, ild say, judging from the looks of scorn around use, that his temerity would have fared no betun that of friend Judd, down east.

aether Specimen of Sectarian Proscription. Wимоцти, April 23d, 1844.

DEAR SER-I regret to occupy the Liberator with a ect of merely local interest, but it is one I cannot niently bring before the abolitionists of Weyon Fast day, the Weymouth Female Anti-Slavery

ly held a quarterly meeting, and voted to invite and Quincy to lecture in this place. Miss Cowand myself were appointed a committee of arrange-Me requested in writing of the parish comee, Messrs. Loud, Tilden and Loring, the use of thedox meeting-house. A day or two after, a whal answer was received, to the effect that our relest was refused, in consequence of the opposition of Perkins. I then addressed the following letter to

ISSES. LOUD, TILDER AND LORING; ILYTLEMEN-Miss Cowing has received a message

you, refusing us the use of the meeting-house, se the granting it would be disagreeable to Mr-

If I am correctly informed, the power of granting iting the meeting-house, supposing Mr. Perkins have no use for it himself, rests entirely with the minee. If so, no opposition of Mr. Perkins can We the weight of responsibility attaching to you, The office that you occopy may appear, at first view, daignificant, but when it is considered that it is one lich gives you power to close the ears of a whole h to the cries of outraged humanity, it becomes such consequence as to render the duties resulting to its faithful discharge by no means unimportant or



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD ... OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

BOSTON, FRIDAY,

To oppose your minister may be a disagreeable I do not now enter on the broad question, what you can claim no exemption. Each one must give acrepresent time for the general right of free discussion count for himself to God, and He will not hold you That would be to demand for Mr. Quincy, or any other we do not consider that the message received a shall allow all real friends of the slave, heretics

fficient answer. You, gentlemen, are the persons though they be, to speak in his behalf. proposited by the parish to take charge of the meetingprouse. It is your mind, and not Mr. Perkins', that it
concerns us to know. You certainly cannot intend to
be mere men of straw, to act, not from your own conrictions, but from those of another.

The churches of the South are slaveholding churches
es, full of blood and oppression, as truly alienated from
the spirit of Christ as any association of men in heathway would reposefully repose.

Quincy, will shew his anti-slavery principles, and the church as such, yet exposes with terrible fidelity the spirit in which he promulgates them. You will find nothing that could justly exclude him as an nati-slatence of the Saviour she professes to receive as her ery lecturer from any meeting-house meriting the Head? me of christian.

Once more. This matter waits your decision .-With all due respect, and yet with the plainness the ension demands, permit me to say, that in that decision is involved the question whether you take side with the oppressed, uphold free discussion, and vindicate the rights of a number of the pewholders and taxpayers in the parish, (for the male relatives of nearly whatever concerns that cause, (I mean abolitionism,) our members are one or the other,) or whether you in this place, I venture to write you. will trample on the slave, deny, as far as may be in your power, the right of free discussion, and prevent tihnks I hear you exclaim- In that hot-bed of pro-

venience rather than hurry your decision.

Yours respectfully, ANNE WARREN WESTON.

Their answer is as follows: WEYMOUTH, April 19th, 1844.

MISSES WESTON AND COWING: LADIES -In answer to yours of the 17th, we say,

To suppose that the assessors are under obligation to grant the use of the house crected for the worship of God, for any purpose that an individual pewholder or tax-payer may desire it, your common sense must teach you, is not correct; the principle of which liable to be affected by whatever is reasonable and

heal the body.

Respectfully yours, JOHN W. LOUD.

I wish to remark very briefly on the statements con-

ained in the above. The committee and Mr. Perkins object to Mr. Quin. good in all ages have consured and condemned. y's lecture, because he holds 'crroneous sentiments'

even Mr. Quincy himself, have fectured during the last alf dozen years in the Orthodox meeting-house, abroad, which it will be difficult to silenes or dethough both Mr. Perkins and the then parish committee differed as widely from all these in religious faith, stroy.

reans in Dexter, Led and others whose batters are forgotten, lectured in the house, previous to the Your presence, together with that of your fellowers Previous and Lection. without any inquire into have forgotten, lectured in the nouse, previous Your presence, together with that of your last Presidential election, without any inquiry into laborer in the same cause, Wendell Phillips, Esq., is

ry lecturer from the Orthodox meeting-house, it must be evident to all that the parish, as represented by its inister and committee, has abandoned its first honorable position, and assumed that of the most narrow and

Not a shadow of proof, either from the speeches or writings of Mr. Quincy, can be brought forward to sustain it, but multitudes can bear witness to the earn-catness with which he has opposed the mest casual and unpremeditated introduction of any extraneous matter on the anti-slavery platform. We also refer to the 62d, 63d, and 64th pages of the Annual Report of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society for 1843, and to the 3.th, 36th, and 37th pages of the Report (or '42, both written by Mr. Quincy.

constitutes free discussion? I am not arguing at the

be mere men of straw, to act, not from your own convictions, but from those of another.

We would respectfully renew our request for the
meeting-house on Sunday evening next;
en lands. With these churches, such northern church
en lands. With these churches, such northern church
en lands. With these churches, such northern church
en se phose of Ur. Storrs, Dr. Burgess, and Dr. Codman are in the most sincere and affectionate communion; and with the last named churches is the Union
church of Braintree and Weymouth in full fellowship. your number? I regret to trouble you thus far, but church of Braintree and Weymouth in full fellowship. duty to the cause in behalf of which I act, does not leave me at liberty to ask less.

The accompanying Report, from the pen of Mr. ry lecturer he scrupulously refrains from attacking the

ANNE WARREN WESTON.

Anti-Slavery in Canterbury. CANTERBURY, March 24, 1844.

minority in the parish from enjoying the use of their slaveryism, and all sorts of negro persecutions Yes, it is even so In the very midst of this commu If I could hear from you before Thursday morning, nity, whose former proceedings served to place as would oblige me; but I should prefer some incon. foul a blot on the annals of Connecticut's history, as any with which it has ever had the misfortune to be stigmatized; among the very actors in the PRUDENCE CRANDALL drama, and within sight of the Judges, Esquires, and other characters of honor, (?) who rode into power on that notoriously shameful affair, such a society has been organized, and is in quite successful operation.

LADIES—In answer to yours of the 17th, we say, the reason you give why we did not grant the use of the meeting-house, Sabbath evening next, for Mr. Quincy's lecture, is not correct. Our answer was simply this: The assessors and Mr. Perkins have consulted in relation to the matter, and have concluded not to grant the use of the house.

But as you seem very desirous to get a written answer, setting forth the reason of refusal, we say, we refuse the use of the house, not because we wish to close the ears of a whole parish to the cries of outraged humanity, but because we object to the aentiments of the individual whom you wish to give the lectore. It is well known that he advances sentiments which we hold to be erroneous, having a direct tendency to destroy the christian religion, the holy Sabbath, human governments, and such like sacred and divine institutions.

We believe he takes occasion, under the specious pretence of pleading the cause of down-trodden humanity, to propagate all these pernicious evils, or many to be the community, and is thus scat-

manity, to propagate all these pernicious evils, or sentiments among the community, and is thus scattering fire-brands and death among the rising genever name or color, rank or station, or wherever ation.

It is because we cannot be accessary to such evils found—have dared to question the decisions and as-Reminary, delivered a sermon, after mass had been for the repose of the departed. It is because we cannot be accessary to such evisions of both civil or ecclesiastical bodies, and would have come off very bed ready account of himself to God, has no small influence upon us in refusing the use of the large strains of all mornitive. basis of all morality.

We by no means accord that in this decision is And that, among this people, required no small we by no means account that in this decision involved the question whether we take side with the oppressed, uphold free discussion, and vindicate the rights of a number of the pewholders and tax-payers of the parish, or whether we will trample on the slave, defy as far as may be in our power, the rights indeed, the opposition to any thing out of the old slave, defy as far as may be in our power, the rights of free discussion, and prevent a minority in the course of things, or savoring at all of liberality, has parish from enjoying the use of their own property.

That we may take side with the oppressed, and refuse to countenance and support Mr. Quincy, is evident. That we may uphold free discussion, and refuse the use of our meeting-house next Sabbath evening to Mr. Quincy, is no less evident. That we had nearly come to the conclusion, that a subject need are vindicating the rights of a vast majority of the only be good and true, to elicit ridicule, opposition, pewholders and tax-payers of the parish, in refusing and hatted. And why not? It is a well known he house, is equally evident.

To suppose that the assessors are under obligation and condemn at first, whatever is contrary to their

In short, we do not believe in taking off the head ry, the people will blush, if not for their own, at least for the deeds of their ancestors. I pray it may, for this reason . that the march of intellect is onward and upward, and I would not that it ever should b so long stationary in any place, as that people should be left to countenance and uphold what the great and

What is somewhat singular is the fact, that the aching religion, the Sabbath, human governments, taken in regard to anti-slavery, by a pro-slavery ser &c. Suppose he does. Mr. Perkins and the two acting members of the committee joined the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, or one of its auxiliaries, knowing that it imposed no religious test, but was open to people of every creed and of no creed at alt; and though Mr. Perkins has virtually withdrawn from this association, I am not aware that he ever alleged the salved withdrawn from the communion. A charge of mental alienation was alleged assignt. he liberality of its constitution as the reason.

Mr. May, C. C. Burleigh, the Misses Grimke, and

as they do at present from Mr. Quincy, and must have been fully aware of the fact at the time.

Franklin Dexter, Esq. and others whose names I fourth of July, at which it is hoped there will be a

heir religious opinions.

If it be true then, that more difference of religious earnestly and respectfully solicited. Especially as faith is now sufficient reason to exclude an anti-slave- you have been pioneers in the great work, and are familliar with it in all its aspects and bearings.

Respectfully yours, F. M. BAKER. Cor. Sec. of the Conn. A. S. Soc.

But say the committee, We believe he (Mr. Quincy) takes occasion, under the specious pretence of pleading the cause of down trodden humanity, to propagate all these pernicious evils or sentiments. The truth of the above charge we entirely deny.

Not a shadow of proof, either from the speeches or specious of Mr. Quince, and he hadow is a shadow of proof, either from the speeches or about a shadow of proof, either from the speeches or about a shadow of proof, either from the speeches or about a shadow of proof, either from the speeches or about a shadow of proof, either from the speeches or about a shadow of proof, either from the speeches or about a shadow of proof, either from the speeches or about a shadow of proof, either from the speeches or about a shadow of proof, either from the speeches or about a shadow of proof, either from the speeches or about a shadow of proof, either from the speeches or a speeches or a speeches or a shadow of proof, either from the speeches or a speeches



MAY 10. 1844.

to other nations to the prejudice of the U. States, was thus noticed:

'It is presumed, however, that the motives by which Texas has been governed in making this overture, will have equal force in impelling her to preserve, as an independent power, the most liberal commercial relations with the United States. Such a disposition will be cheerfully met, in a corresponding spirit, by this government. If the answer which the undersigned has been directed to give to the proposition of Gun. Hunt should unfortunately work such a change in the sentiments of that government as to induce an attempt to extend commercial relations elsewhere, upon terms prejudicial to the United States, this government has solemnly announced as its rule of action in regard to contests between required was still pending, and a consequent assumption of the responsibility of protecting her against invasion, would have been a plain departure from the laws and usages of nations, and a violation of the principles to which we had avowed our adherence in the face of the world, was too clear to be doubted. Thus believing, I had, on the occasion to which I have referred, in the faithful discharge of the trust which the people had reposed in me, but one course to pursue; and that was promptly, but respectfully adopted.

That these dimension of Texas as a member of this confederacy, whilst the contest he admission of Texas as a member of this confederacy, whilst the contest on the admission of Texas as a member of this confederacy, whilst the contest of the admission of Texas as a member of this confederacy, whilst the contest of the surprise of the maintenance of the independence she had acquired was still pending, and a consequent assumption of the responsibility of protecting her against invasion, would have been a plain departure from the laws and usages of nations, and a violation of the principles to which we had avowed our adherence in the face of the world, was too clear to be doubted. Thus believing, I had, on the occasion to which I have refe

MARTIN VAN BUREN ON ANNEXATION.

The Letter of Mr. Van Buren, on the annexation of Tears, (in reply to one addressed to him by W. H. HAMET, M. C.) is of such extreme length, that we are compelled to omit its introductory views of the constitutionality of annexation. We understand him to argue that it is constitutional to annex any amount of foreign territory to the United States! The Letter is dated 'Lindenwald, April 20th, 1844.

Having thus given you my views on the constitutional question, I will, with the same frankness, answer the remaining portion of your inquiries, viz., the expediency of immediately annexing Texas to the United States, are accomplishment of the same object, that was made to this government by Texas, whilst I was President. The history of the Texan revolution, and the then condition of that republic, as well as the probable advantages to result to both from the proposed annexation, were placed before us in an elaborate and able communication. It can scarcely be necessary to say, that the application was considered that the usage of nations to acknowledge—the lings which constitutional advice of two distinguished citizens of your own section of the Union, of the first order of incline of the people of the United States. In coming to the decision which it became my duty to make, I was aided, in addition to the other members of my Cabinet, by the council and constitutional advice of two distinguished citizens of your own section of the Union, of the first order of inclined to the Union, of the first order of inclined to the Union, as above all easier of the people of the United States. In coming to the decision which it became my duty to make, I was aided, in addition to the other members of my Cabinet, by the council and constitutional advice of two distinguished citizens of your own section of the Union, was above all possession. Such as how been the reiterated avowals of our own section of the Union, was above all question. The congruition of Texan independence and unconstruction to thei

the express purpose of avoiding any such constructional advice of two distinguished citizens of your own section of the Union, of the first order of intellect, great experience in public affairs, and whose devotion to their own, as well as every other section of the Union, was above all question. The result of our united opinions was announced to the Texan minister, (Gen. Hunt.) in a communication from the late Mr. Forsyth, the substance of which I cannot better express than by incorporating one or two brief extracts from it in this letter. Upon the general subject, my own views, as well as those of my Cabinet, were thus stated:

'So long as Texas shall remain at war, while the United States are at peace with her advorsary, the proposition of the Texan minister plenipotentiary necessarily involves the question of war with that adversary. The United States are bound to Mexico by a treaty of amity and commerce, which will be scrupplously be suspected or a disregard of the friendly purposes of the compact, if the overture of Gen. Hunt were to be even reserved for luture consideration, as this would inply a disposition on our part to exposse the quarrel of Texas with Mexico—a disposition wholly at variance with the spirit of the treaty with the uniforae policy and the obvious welfare of the United States to annex Texas to their territory, are duly appreciated; but, powerful and weighty, as certainly they are, they are light when opposed in the service of the United States to annex Texas to their territory, are duly appreciated; but, powerful and weighty, as certainly they are, they are light when opposed in the service of the United States to annex Texas to their territory, are duly appreciated; but, powerful and weighty, as certainly they are, they are light when opposed in the service of reasonable to distinguish themselves since the establishment, aftions.

The infunction in Gen. Hunt's letter that Texas might be induced to extend commercial advantages to other nations to the prejudice of the U. States, was thus

transient lease may be incurred by a rigid adherence when they are disregarded.

That there viswe were not altogether satisfactory to Gen. Hunt, nor probably to his government, has been seen. But I think I may safely say that seed on if ever has the decision, by this government, of a question of equal magnitude, been more decided or more unanimously approved by the people of the district of the public districts. The public fails of the highest excitement, and the administrant of the highest excitement of the

AGENTS.

MAINE .- A. Soule, Bath ; W. A. Dunn, Hallowell,

MAINE.—A. Soule, Bath; W. A. Dunn, Hollowell, D. S. Grandin, Brunswick.

New-Hampshire.—N. P. Rogers, Concord; - William Wilbur, Dover;—Leonard Chase, Milford Vernost.—John Bement, Woodstock;—Rowland T. Robinson, North Ferrisburg.

Massachusette.—Moses Emery, West Newburg; Jno. L. Lord, Newburgport;—Luther Boutell, Groton; W. S. Wilder, Fitchburg;—J. T. Everrtt, Princeton; J. Church, Springfield;—John Levy, Lovell;—Josinh V. Marshall, Dorchester and vicinity;—Richard C. French, Fall River; Isaac Austin, Nantucket;—Elias Richards, Weymouth;—B. P. Rice, Worcester;—W. C. Stone, Watertown;—A Bearse, Centretille;—Israel Perkins, Lynn;—B. Freeman, Brewster; Joseph Brown, Andorer;—Joseph L. Noyes, George town;—John Clement, Townsend; George W. Benson, Northampton; Alvan Ward, Ashburnham, Rudders, Alvan, Pawtucket;—Gec. S. Gould, Warneick.

[IT] For a continuation of this list, see the Inst page, lasteolumn.

JAS. BROWN YERRINTON, Printer.

WHOLE NO. 696.

the continuance of this war between you and Texas we have an interest in seeing it terminated; we will accomplish that objent by taking the disputed territory to ourselves; we will make Texas a part of the United States, so that those plans of re-conquest, which we know you are maturing, to be suc-cessful, must be made so against the power that we can bring into the contest; if the war is to be con-tinued, as we understand to be your design, the Uni-ted States are henceforth to be regarded as one of

the belligerents!

We must look at this matter as it really stands. We shall act under the eye of an intelligent and observing world; and the affair cannot be made to wear a different aspect from what it deserves, if even we had the disposition (which we have not) to throw over it disguises of any kind. We should consider whether there is any way in which the peace of this country can be proserved, should an immediate annexation take place, save one—and that is, according to present appearances, the improbable event that Mexico will be deterred from the further prosecution of the war by the apprehension of our power. How does that matter stand? She has caused us to be informed, both at Mexico and here, in a manner the most formal and solemn, that she will feel herself constrained, by every consideration that can influence the conduct of a nation, to regard the fact of annexation as an act of war on the part of the United States, and that she will, not withstanding, prosecute her attempts to regain Texas, regard less of consequences. Exceptions are, however, taken by the President, and I think very justly taken, to the manner in which this determination has been announced. The Mexican government should certainly have applied in a becoming spirit to ours for explanations of its intention. If it found this government under the impression that Mexico, although it might not be willing to acknowledge its independence, had abandoned all serious hopes of reconquering Texas, Mexico should have asured us of our error, and remonstrated against any action on our part based on that erroneous assumption, declared firmly, if it pleased, but in that courteous and respectful manner which is alone suited to the intercourse between nations who profess to be friends, its determination to oppose us. Instead of taking a course, the propriety of which was so obvious, she first assumes, upon grounds which were neither proper nor safe for her to act upon, that this government had designs upon Texas; then denounces the annexation as a g the belligerents!
We must look at this matter as it really stands

tempt; and all this in language bearing certainly (although subsequently disavowed) every appearance of a menace.

But this is a besetting and very ancient foible of the mother country, as well as of her descendants, in their diplomatic intercourse. Every one conversant with the subject of Spanish relations, knows that, at least from the time of Don Luis d'Onis to the present day, this government has been frequently—not to say continually—subjected to this species of diplomatic dogmatism. Partly in consequence of the genius of their fanguage; partly from their peculiar temperament; much from habit, but more from a radical defect of judgment,—they continue the use of language in their State papers, which better tempered, if not wiser diplomatists, have almost everywhere laid aside as worse than useless. But at not time has our government suffered its action upon great national questions to be influenced by such measured, to the late art. Upsaur, twusse michanist, fate is so justly and generally lamented, has every Secretary of State, acting under the direction of the Executive, deemed it sufficient to place the government and minister employing it in the wrong, by showing its injustice as well as its futility. We have then heretofore, as I hope we shall now, decided to act in the matter under consideration in a mannerwhich was deemed due to justice and to our own character, without being in any degree influenced by such unavailing menaces. It is foreign to my habit, and repugnant to my feelings, to say any thing that should offend the pride of any nation, if the declarations of individuals could possibly have that effect, being sincerely desirous that the United States larations of individuals could possibly have that effect, being sincerely desirous that the United States should cultivate friendly relations with all. But with a population not equal to half that of the United States, and laboring under many and serious disadvantages, from which we are comparatively free, Mexico could not, with propriety, be offended by the assumption that this government may act as it would have done had no such megace been made, without the slightest danger of being regarded by the rest of the world as having been intimidated by threats of war from that republic. So at least I should act, if the direction of public affairs were in my hands. The larations of individuals could possibly have that et the direction of public affairs were in my hands. The question then recurs, if, as sensible men, we cannot avoid the conclusion that the immediate annexation of Texas would, in all human probability, draw after it a war with Moxico, can it be expedient to attempt it? Of the consequences of such a war, the charac-ter it might be made to assume, the entanglements with other nations which the position of a belligerent almost unavoidably draws after it, and the undoubted injuries which might be inflicted upon each, notwithstanding the great disparity of their respective forces, I will not say a word. God forbid that an American citizen should ever count the cost of any appeal to what is appropriately denominated the last resort of nations, whenever that resort becomes ne-cessary either for the safety or to vindicate the honor

cessary either for the safety or to vindicate the honor of his country. There is, I trust, not one so base as not to regard himself, and all he has, to be forever and at all times subject to such a requisition.

But would a war with Mexico, brought on under such circumstances, be a contest of that character? Could we hope to stand perfectly justified in the eyes of mankind for entering into it; more especially if its commencement is to be preceded by the appropriation to our own uses of the territory, the sovereignty to which is in dispute between two nations, one of which we are to join in the struggle? This, Sir, is a matter of the very gravest import—one in respect to which, no American statesman or citizen can possibly be indifferent. We have a character among the nations of the earth to maintain. All our public functionaries, as well those who advocate this measure as those who oppose it, however much they may differ as to the effects, will, I am sure, be equally solicitous for the performance of this first of duties. It has hitherto been our pride and our boast, that, whilst the lust of power, with and our boast, that, whilst the lust of power, with fraud and violence in its train, has led other and differently constituted governments to aggression and conquest, our movements in these respects have always been regulated by reason and justice. A disposition to detract from our pretensions in this respect, will, in the nature of things, be always prevalent elsewhere; and has, at this very moment, position to detract from our pretensions in this respect, will, in the nature of things, be always prevalent elsewhere; and has, at this very moment, and from special causes, assumed, in some quarters, the most rabid character. Should not every one, then, who sincerely loves his country—who venerates its time-honored and glorious institutions—who dwells with pride and delight on associations connected with our rise, progress, and present condition—on the steady step with which we have advanced to our present emicence, in despite of the hostility, and in contempt of the bitter revilings of the enemies of freedom in all parts of the globe,—consider, and that deeply, whether we would not, by the immediate annexation of Texas, place a weapon in the hands of those who now look upon us and our institutions with distrustful and envious eyes, that would do us more real, lasting injury as a nation, than the acquisition of such a territory, valuable as it undoubtedly is, could possibly repair? It is said, and truly said, that this war between Texas and Mexico has already been of too long duration. We are and must continue to be more or less annoyed by its prosecution, and have undoubtedly, as has been remarked, an interest in seeing it terminated. But can we appeal to any principle in the law of nations, to which we practice a scrupulous adherence, that would, under present circumstances, justify us in interfering for its suppression in a man-

ner that would unavoidably make us a party to its

further prosecution? Can this position be made sufficiently clear to justify us in committing the peace and honor of the country to its support?

In regard to the performance by us of that duty, so difficult for that government to perform—the observations of the performance by the performance of t so diment for that government to be to the servance of an honost neutrality between nations at war—we can now look through our whole career, since our first admission into the family of nations, not only without a blush, but with feelings of honest pride and satisfaction. The way was opened by sident Washington himself, under circumstance ult character, and at no less a hazand than that of exposing ourselves to plausible, yet unjust, imputations of infidelity to treaty stipula-tions. The path he trod with such unfaltering steps, and which led to such beneficial results, has hithe to been pursued with unvarying fidelity by every one of his successors of whom it becomes me to

If our sympathies could induce a departure from a policy which has so much of its commencemen to consecrate it, and such advantages to recommend its continuance, they would doubtless draw us to the side of Texas. That the happiness of her people would be promoted by the maintenance of her independence, I have no doubt. Pew, if any, efforts for the extension of the blessings of free government in any part of the world have been made since the establishment of our own independence, that have failed to excite our enrnest and sincere wishes fo their success. But they have never been permitted to withdraw us from the faithful performance of our duty as a neautral nation. They were excited, and deeply, too, at the commencement of the French revolution; they were revived in the struggle of the outh American States for the establishment of our independence; they have been put to their severest trial in this very contest between Texas and Mexico. Yet, in that whole period of time, amidst the convulsions of empires, and the lawlessness of power by which many of its possessors have been distinguished, it has been a cardinal point, in the administration of the sffairs of this republic, to adhere with the strictest fidelity to the rule which was laid than he worked by Lefferson, and down by Washington, enforced by Jefferson, and respected, with unabated sincerity, by their succes-

There is another circumstance which is well calculated to mislead us upon this subject. Many, if not most, of the persons to be affected by the decision of this question, were once citizens of the United States, and have still their relatives and friends amongst us. I am not unaware of the haz-ard to which I expose my standing with the latter, in speaking thas unreservedly upon a point so well calculated to excite deep feelings. This is perhaps calculated to excite deep feelings. This is perhaps more particularly applicable to that portion of my fellow-citizens, of whom it was apily and appro-printely said by one of their own number, that they are the children of the sun, and partake of its warmth. Yet, whether we stand or fall in the estimation of our countrymen, it is always true wisdom, as well as true morality, to hold fast to the truth. It is, moreover, a consolation to know, that if to nour ish enthusiasm is one of the effects of a genial cli mate, it at the same time seldom fails to give birth to a chivalrous spirit, which will not permit itself to be outdone in the extent or sincerity of its sacrifices at the shrine of patriotism. To preserve our national escutcheon untarnished, if reliance can be placed upon our public archives, has been an object of unceasing solicitude with southern statesmen. Nothing is either more true or more extensively known, that that Texas was wrested from Mexico, and her independence established through the instrumentality of citizens of the United States. Equally true is it, that this was done not only against the wishes, but in direct violation of the contravention of the best efforts of our government to prevent

our citizens from engaging in the enterprise. Ef-forts have, nevertheless, not been wanting on the part of those who are not overanxious for the credit republican government, to misrepresent the views of ours in this respect—to cause it to be believe that our efforts to prevent unlawful participation by our citizens in that struggle were insincere; that we coveted this portion of the territory of Mexico; and having failed to obtain it by fair purchase, or by negotiation, we saw in this movement a preliminary which would, in the end, be equally subservito our views upon Texas. No one can have ent to our views upon Texas. had better opportunities of knowing how unfounded these injurious imputations were than myself. As early as when Gen. Houston first went to Texas, I believe in 1829. I was consulted by General Jack son upon the subject of a private letter addressed by him to the honorable Mr. Fulton, now Senator of of General Houston to be watched, and to appris the President of the first indication on his part of an intention to violate the laws of the United States by an armed incursion into Mexico. From that period to the end of Gen. Jackson's term of of fice, I am as well satisfied as I can be of any fact, that he was sincerely desirous to perform his whole duty as chief magistrate of the country, and to prewent, in this respect, the slightest violation of the laws, with the execution of which he was charged. He no doubt sincerely believed that the incorporation vantageous to her, to Mexico, and to the Unite States; and was ever ready to adopt all proper measures for the accomplishment of that object. But they know very little of General Jackson's true character, who can for a moment permit themselves to believe him capable of doing, countenancing or advising a single act which he believed, or had even reason to apprehend, would violate the plighted faith of his country, or infringe upon the duty which it owes to the great family of nations. To prevent our people from going to Texas, and embarking in the war, was an impossibility which neither he nor any other chief magistrate could accomplish. If they went there without military organization, or armaments, and chose to place thems elves under th protection of this government, we had no right to control their action; nor do other governments exercise any such right in similar cases. For the supon of military enterprises, organized and ar ed here against a nation with which we are at peace, the provisions of our laws are ample. But of the difficulties of enforcing them with a frontier and seaboard like those which open our communication with Teyas, no sensible and well inform mind can be ignorant.

For the voluntary action of our government in re gard to the subject of annexation, we can have no such explanation to give. The acquisition of so valuable a territory, by means which are of questionable propriety, would be a departure from those just principles upon which this government has ever acted, and which have excited the admiration and secured the respect of the dispassionate and en lighted friends of freedom throughout the world But I am very sure that we shall all, in the end, so act upon this subject as to put it out of the power of the natural enemies of republican institutions to make any plausible charge of infidelity to our ovowded principles in respect to it. No one was more deeply sensible of the necessity of the greatest prudence in this particular, or more anxious to secure its observance, than Gen. Jackson. As late as December, 1836—only a few months before the recognition—he thus expresses himself, in a special measage to the Senate: But there are circumstances in the relations of the two coutries which require us to act, on this occasion, with more than our wonted caution. Texas was once claimed as a part of our property; and there are those among our citizens who, always reluctant to abandon that claim, cannot but regard with solicitude the prospect of the re-union of the territory to this cour try; a large proportion of its civilized inhabitants are emigrants from the United States, speak the same language with ourselves, cherish the same principles, political and religious, and are bound to many of our citizens by ties of friendship and kin-dred blood; and, more than all, it is known that the people of that country have instituted the same form of government with our own, and have, since the of government with our own, and have, since the close of your last session, openly resolved on the acknowledgment by us of their independence, to seek admission into the Union as one of the federal States. This last circumstance is a matter of peculiar delicacy, and forces upon us considerations of the gravest character. The title of Texas to the territory she claims is identified with her indepen-dence. She asks us to acknowledge that title to the territory, with an avowed design to treat immediately of its transfer to the United States. It beately of its transfer to the United States. It be comes us to beware of a too early movement, as i might subject us, however unjustly, to the imputa-tion of seeking to establish the claims of our neigh-bors to a territory, with a view to its subsequent acquisition by ourselves.

It has been urged, from a quarter entitled to great respect, and reasoned, ton, with no inconsiderable degree of cogency, that the acquisition of Texas now, in the mode proposed, would be liable to no greater objection than the accomplishment of the same object would have been either in 1827 or 29, when it

was attempted by two successive administrations to public expression of their opinion, as well upon the public expression of their opinion, as well upon the property of annexation, as in recease to the terms expected with it, I should be writing abook instead; of a letter, the should be writing abook instead; of a letter, the public expression of their opinion, as well upon the property of annexation, as in recease to the terms of a letter, the property of annexation, as in recease to the terms of a letter, the property of annexation, as in recease to the transfer, content myself with a property that I should a writing abook instead; of a letter, the property that I should the writing abook instead; of a letter, the property that I should the writing abook instead; of a letter, the property that I should the writing abook instead; of a letter, the property that I should the writing abook instead; of a letter that the writing abook instead; of a letter that the property that I should the writing abook instead; of a letter that the property of annexation, as in recease to the comment, and the face because the property of annexation, as in recease to the comment, and the face because the property of the work of a letter that the property of the writing abook instead; the property of the prope

the subject, no change has yet taken place in those relations that would make the objections, which I have here detailed, inapplicable.

It is said, also, that if Texas is not acquired now, the opportunity will be forever lost—that some other power will acquire it; and, indeed, some of the rumors of the day have gone so far as to say that the Texan minister is already instructed, in case of failure here, to proceed forthwith to Europe, with full authority for the accomplishment of that object. We must not forget, that besides great public considerations, there are extensive private interests involved in this matter; and we may therefore well be distrustful of the thousand rumors which are from day to day put affoat upon this subject. What a comparatively few individuals, acting under the influence of personal interest, may not desire to have done, I will not undertake to say, or to conjecture. But that the people of Texas—so many of whom carry in their veins the blood of our revolutionary ancestors—thousands of whom are thoroughly imbued with democratic principles—who achieved by their own gallantry that independence which we were the first to acknowledge—who have established and subsequently maintained institutions similar to our own;—that wledge—who have established and subsequentacknowledge—who have established and subsequent-ly maintained institutions similar to our owa; - that such a people and such a government will ever be found capable of sending a minister to the crowded heads of Europe, to batter away their young and enterprising republic, and all that they have purchased with their blood, to the highest bidder, is what I cannot believe; in the possibility of 'so apostate and unnatural a connexion' I can have no faith.

It is also apprehended by many, that the British authorities will attempt to make Texas a British colony or dependency. I find it difficult to credit the existence of such infatuation on the part of any European power. I cannot bring myself to believe that any European government which has not already made up its mind to provoke a war with this country, will ever attempt to colonize Texas, either in form or in substance. If there he any such power, the considerations I have a large to be any such power, the considerations I have a large to be any such power, the considerations I have a large to be any such power, the considerations I have a large to be any such power, the considerations I have a large to be any such power, the considerations I have a large to be a la ever attempt to colonize Texas, either in form or in substance. If there be any such power, the considerations I have adverted to, would soon lose most of their importance; for opportunities would not then be slow in presenting themselves for the conquest of whatever territory might, in that event, be deemed necessary to our security, in legitimate self-defence. Commercial favors Texas has, to the same extent as other independent powers, the right to dispose of as she thinks proper; subject only to the penalties which are certain, sooner or later, to follow in the wake of national injustice. But European colonization of Texas is another and a very different matter—a matter in respect to the ultimate consequences of with the duty of aiding in their seizure or surrender, it is worthy of your deliberate consideration, whether there ought not to be an entire prohibition of all action of Texas is another and a very different matter—a matter in respect to the ultimate consequences of which no European nation can possibly deceive either herself or us. I have no access to the sources of true information in respect to the degree of credit which may be due to these rumors; but our government ought, without doubt, to exercise a most jealous vigilance against the extension of British influence, and indeed foreign influence, or dominion of any kind, or from any quarter, either in Texas, or in any of the portions of the continent bordering on the Gulf of Mexico. If the time ever comes when the question resolves itself into whether Texas shall be question resolves itself into whether Texas shall become a British dependency or colony, or a constitutional portion of this Union, the great principle of self-defence, applicable as well to nations as to individuals, would, without doubt, produce as great a unanimity amongst us in favor of the latter alternator or oreign or domestic policy.

Having now replied, in the fellest and feather the constitution, in the constitution of these States; to make the people of the United States.

being sincerely anxious to put you, and others occupying the same position, in possession of my views
and opinions upon the whole subject, as far as they
can with propriety be now formed and expressed, I
will go a few steps farther.

tary institution of slavery, and to incur the odium of
the whole civilized world by extending to it the
guarantee of the Constitution; or to stipulate for
its admission with the privilege of a slave representation, to participate with us in the government of
the Union, and in the rich inheritance acquired for

sion of great questions can be safely anticipated by occasion renew their solemn protest, in the nar ecome to pass upon them; but to justify such a course, those of upon them; but to justify such a course, times questions must be such as are unavoidably dependent union, and, as a member of the Union, to hold those upon circumstances and considerations of a fixed who shall be instrumental in its violation for the and settled character. I have not been able to regard this as being, in all its aspects, a case of that description. It is a matter affecting our foreign relations, in respect to which every enlightened nation makes it a rule to avoid, as far as practicable, publie annunciations of its proceedings and intentions beyond what is deemed necessary either to justify its past course, or to make others sensible of its determination to resist aggression, whether present or prospective. As the action of the executive upon all questions that affect our relations with other countries, must be more or less influenced by their conduct towards us, it is, in general, desirable that his future course should not be embarrassed by assurances given at a period when no safe opinion could be formed of what that conduct would be. In respect even to motives of a domestic character, it could scarcely be deemed consistent with that prudence and calm discretion which in public as well siderations now taken into view may have lost the weight they at present possess in the estimation of the public; and others not now regarded as of any value, may, in the mean time, arise to affect materially, if not to change, the whole aspect of the subject. The present condition of the relations between Mexico and Texas may soon be so far changed as to weaken, and perhaps to obviate entirely, the objections against the immediate annexation.

The meeting was called to order early, and organized the chosen of the plunge into perficulty the objections against the immediate annexation. siderations now taken into view may have lost the ly, the objections against the immediate annexation of the latter to the United States, which I have here set forth, and place the questions on different grounds. Should such a state of things arise, and I be found in charge of the responsible duties of President, you may be assured that I would meet the question, if then presented to me, with a sincere desire to promote the result which I believe best calculated to advance the permanent welfare of the whole country. In the discharge of this, the common duty of all our public functionaries, I would not allow myself to be influenced by local or sectional feeling. I am not, I need hardly say to you, an untried man in respect to my disposition or ability to disregard any feeling of that character in the discharge of official duties. You, as well as all others, have therefore at least some grounds on which to form an opinion as to the probable fidelity with which these assurances would be observed. ly, the objections against the immediate annexation of the latter to the United States, which I have here

with which these assurances would be observed. I shall add a few words on another aspect of the question, and then dismiss the subject. Mexico may carry her persistance in refusing to acknowl-edge the independence of Texas, and in destructive edge the independence of Texas, and in destructive but fruitless efforts to reconquer that State, so far as to produce, in connexion with other circumstances, a decided conviction on the part of the majority of to produce, in connexion with other circumstances, a decided conviction on the part of the majority of the people of the United States, that the permanent welfare, if not absolute safety of all, make it necessary that the proposed annexation should be effected, be the consequences what they may. The question may be asked, what, under such circumstances, would be the use you make of the executive power, if entrusted to your hands? Would it be wielded to defeat, or to carry into effect the ascertained wishes of our people? My reply to such a supposition is, that I can conceive of no public questions, in respect to which it is more eminently proper that the opinions and wishes of the people of the different States would be consulted, and being ascertained, treated with greater respect than those which relate either to the admission of a new member into the confederacy, or the acquisition of additional territory, with a view to such a result; and that, if any application for annexation, under such be my duty to submit the same to Congress for a

Message of Gov. Baldwin of Connecticut.

Hon. Roger S. Baldwin was elected Governor of

Connecticut by the Legislature, in convention of the two Houses, on Thursday, by a majority of 53 votes, over Chauncy F. Cleveland.

In his measage, Gov. B. recommends the abolition of every remaining vestige of slavery. In reference to fugitive slaves, and the act of Congress containing to their secondary by he holds the following. pertaining to their re-capture, he holds the following anguage:

'It is manifest that the act of Congress which

Having now replied, in the follest and frankest manner, to both the questions which you have propounded to me, I might here close this letter; but being sincerely anxious to put you, and others occuping sincerely anxious to put you, and others occuping the whole civilized world by extending to it the Occasions do sometimes present themselves, in us by the valor and the sacrifices of our ancestors, the administration of public affairs, when the deci-

From the N. V. Tribune

The meeting at the Tabernacle, last evening, to express the sentiment of our citizens who are op-posed to the annexation of Texas to this Union, was certainly the largest gathering of our citizens we ever attended, called for other purposes than those of party. The spacious edifice, estimated to contain 3500 persons, was filled with as noble and intelligent a congregation of New-Yorkers as any occasion had called together, all animated by the deepest desire and the most earnest determination as private affairs, is of such inestimable value, to bind ourselves in advance in respect to the particular line of conduct we will hereafter adopt in a case of such magnitude as the present. When the period for description shall have arrived the period for description shall have arrived the period of and parties and of none; many bowed with age, and whose ailvest less here testimony to long years. of such magnitude as the present. When the peri-od for definitive action shall have arrived, the con-siderations now taken into view may have lost the

A long list of resolutions, embracing the whole argument on this subject, against annexation, were read by Mr. Field. We copy the most important:

Resolved, That straightforward, pure and irreproachable in its relations with foreign powers, the government of the United States has never to this day violated any engagement it has made with them,

Recolved, That this measure and this new line of policy—this substitution of a supposed expediency for right and justice—this spirit of aggression and boundless aggrandizement, even if not altogether incompatible as they have ever proved to be, with liberty, would inflict the deepest wound and disgrace on our democratic institutions, bringing them into discredit, and sinking them to the level of those with the destines of the second provided with our contemporary of the Commercial, however, has waded through the slough, shallow, broad and mud

while we recognize the binding force of the constitutional guaranties given to the slaveholding States, and our duty to carry them into effect with good faith, and to maintain them inviolate, it cannot be pretended that these obligations extended beyond the actual limits of the Republic—that by the admission of three, and eventually of four are alaveholding States, consisting of territory acquired such sequent to the adoption of the Constitution of the sequent to the adoption of the Constitution of the states, such additional power has already been to the such additional power has already been to the such additional power has already been over, with shame and mortification. Base and selfish that true conciliatory spirit consists in mutual respect for the opinions and feelings of others, that there must be limits to concessions all on one side, and that the North cannot, ought not, will not consent to any further extension of slavery, and of the opinions and further extension of slavery, and of the opinions are successions. The strengthening of slavery is openly and unblushingly avowed in these official parameters.

Resolved, That in confiding the power of nego-tiating treaties to the President, it never could have been intended by the Constitution that a project of such magnitude as the annexation of Texas, affectig the most important interests of the nation, and applying a violation of existing treaties, should be accomplished without the knowledge of the people, and thus prevent them from forming and expressing an opinion on the subject, and that the haste and secrecy with which that treaty has been urged to its completion, are contrary to the spirit of the Constitution, subversive of the rights of the people and of the States highly objectionable in principle, and the States, highly objectionable in principle, and most dangerous in their tendency.

These resolutions being seconded, were submitted to the decision of the meeting by Morris Franklin, one of the Vice Presidents, and adopted by acclamation—twenty only being opposed to over three

thousand in favor.

The following characteristic letter from Chancel-lor Kent, forms a part of the history of this great assemblage:

NEW-YORK, April 23, 1844.

I regret that I shall not be able to attend the pub-

Ireget that I shall be also be also be also be also be also be also be inferred from my absence, that I am not decidedly opposed to the annexation of Texas to the United States. Considering the relations in which we stand to Mexico and Texas, and the existing relations of those States to each other, the proposed treaty, if executed, would be a gross abuse of the treaty-making power. It would amount to a breach of national faith and honor, as respects Mexico, and might therefore in its consequences, have a most permit-

JAMES KENT.

Dryant, Benjamin D. Stillman

Theodore Sedgwick, and D. D. Field, Committee

A Voice from New-York.

Resolved, That a committee of nine be appointed to examine and refute the false statements made by John C. Calhoun, Secretary of State, &c. in a letter recently addressed by him to the Hon. R. Pakenham, and that the committee report the same in the recently addressed by him to the Hon. R. Pakenham, and that the committee report the same in the form of a Memorial, addressed to the Senate of the United States, praying that body to take means to piace the State Department in possession of correct statements in regard to the condition of the various classes of the population of those States.

Resolved, That the committee shall consist of James McCune Smith, John J. Zuille, Rev. C. B. Ray, Philip A. Bell, Rey. T. S. Right, John Pater.

Ray, Philip A. Bell, Rev. T. S. Right, John Peterson, Newport Henry, Theodore C. B. Vidal, and exofficio Wm. A. Tyson and Patrick H. Reason.

Resolved, That the Committee shall make their report at an adjourned meeting, to be held in Zion's Church, on Friday evening, May 2d, and that Wm. P. Powell, Thos. Downing, and Wm. H. Smith, be a committee of arrangements for the adjourned meet-

Resolved, That the citizens of Brooklyn and Williamsburg be requested to attend the adjourned meeting.

P. H. REASON, Secretaries. The Great Meeting.

Friday evening next, at such place as the committee shall elect.

The Dr. was followed by several able speakers, who gave direct evidences that the charges brought sgainst us, of imbecility, were falsehoods of the blackest hue. The concluding speaker was a Mr. Wright, a fugitive slave from Alabams. Mr. W. is decidedly an argumentative speaker, possessing but few of the southern idioms or provincialisms. He stated that he had not experienced the full bit interests of slavery, having been more fortunate than his brethren in bondage; but he had seen it in all its perfection of infamy. He said that were the slaves permitted to express their opinions—were they permitted to express their opinions—were they permitted to assemble as we then were, and send forth their sentiments of the accursed system, there would be a voice that would startle the very echoes, and even among the starved and oppressed slaves, at such a meeting, at least one hundred dollars could be collected. But I cannot follow Mr. W. in his brilliant appeal; he was the star of the evening.

The meeting on Priday I expect will be a rouser, as they have appointed a large and efficient com-

into discredit, and sinking them to the level of those governments where peace, war and the destinies of mankind depend on the passion and caprices of a few privileged individuals.

Resolved, That Texas should in no case be autrexed without proper guards against slavery; that while we recognize the binding force of the constitutional guaranties given to the slaveholding States.

principle of unequal representation, to territories lying beyound the actual limits of the U. States.

Resolved, That in confiding the power of nego-Secretary of State has actually begged Texas to consent to the Union !- Essex Trans

> TEXAS AND SOUTH CAROLINA. The South Car olinian, speaking of the question of annexation, says, 'To the South it is one of absolute preservation; somuch so, that it were infinitely better for us to much so, that it were infinitely better for us to abandon the whole Union, than to give up Texas to become a colony of Great Britain.

Methodist Episcopal Conference.

A meeting of this ecclesiastical body was held in New-York a few days since-Bishop Andrew in the

morials and petitions to Conference.

A memorial was then presented from the Providence Annual Conference on the subject of sla-

The President said that there was a motion before the house that it be read, and he would therefore request the Secretary to proceed with its perusal.

The Secretary hat I shall not be able to attend the pub-of citizens to-morrow evening, on the exas.

The Secretary accordingly proceeded to do so, but was interrupted by a member who cose to state that he considered it a bad precedent to read these long papers to the body, and he therefore moved that it be left on the table. (Much excitement.)

Several members now got up to address the hor and the President had no small trouble to determ the right claimant for priority. One moved that it should be read; another hoped that it would be referred to the committee; a third would be sorry see any memorial from an annual Conference le tional faith and honor, as respects Mexico, and might otherwice, in its consequences, have a most peroicious influence on the character, tranquillity, and safes ty of the Union. The consummation of such a project without any previous foundation for it in public opinion, or in public necessity, ought, in my humble judgment, to he universally condomned.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JAMES KENT.

JAMES KENT.

JAMES KENT.

Stillman,

Stillman, mined stand against slavery—repudiated it as essentially an heathen institution, and antagonistic to Christianity. It took a historical as well as scriptural review of the subject-reverted to the fact of Russia's gradual emancipation contemporaneously At a mass meeting of the people of color of the city of New-York, held on Monday evening, 29th of April, at the Philomathean Hall, 161 Duane at. Wm. A. Tyson was called to the chair, and P. H. Reason and J. J. Zuille were appointed Secretaries.

The object of the meeting having been stated to be 'to consider the callumines recently attend to the South power of this country—that their article on colored that the country—that their article on colored to the country—that their article on colored that the country—that their article on color The object of the meeting having been stated to be 'to consider the calumnies recently uttered against the free people of color by John C. Calhoun, ple of the South no good. They justly held the people of the South responsible for the crime of slavery, a letter to the Hon. Richard | notwithstanding their stereotype plea that it is a Pakenham, Minister Plenipotentiary from Great proved by law. Not one-quarter of the white popularitain, at Washington, it was by acclamation lation of slave States were slaveholders, and they have

the power, therefore, to change the law.)
Dr. Bangs moved that this memorial be referred to a special committee, composed of one member from each annual Conference, to be called the com

fortunate. He declared that he felt mortified that there could be found an annual Conference capable of memoralizing the General Conference on slavery, as if they were all pro-slavery men—advocates of the system for the system's sake—for the sake of the dellars of the wealth of the dellars of the sake of the dollars or the wealth, or such motives. He heard it read with pain, as a Methodist preacher; and in opposing the motion he would say that it was such as should not he referred to a committee at all. (Excitement) He was aware differences of opinion existed on the received. isted on the propriety of introducing discussions or this topic here, and he thought they had unwittingly administered to those differences by raising the dis-cussion on slavery from year to year, from Confercussion on slavery from year to year, from Conference to Conference, and if they continued to act as if they were competent to legislate in the abstract on slavery, it would be a source of endless trouble. He wished to see no more slavery committees appointed—they had never done any good, and they never would do any—he should like to see the momental left on the table.

Dr Wynans said that the fact of that memoria The Great Meeting.

The meeting of last night was truly a great meeting. The small room called Philomathean Hall was crowded to its utmost. There were at least two opinion there, he felt that it was a matter which ochange a parameter and the subject should cause a marked difference of opinion there, he felt that it was a matter which ochanged parameters and the subject should cause a marked difference of opinion there, he felt that it was a matter which ochanged and the subject should cause a marked difference of opinion there, he felt that it was a matter which ochanged and the subject should cause a marked difference of opinion there, he felt that it was a matter which ochanged and the subject should cause a marked difference of opinion there, he felt that it was a matter which ochanged and the subject should cause a marked difference of opinion there, he felt that it was a matter which ochanged and the subject should cause a marked difference of opinion there, he felt that it was a matter which ochanged and the subject should cause a marked difference of opinion there, he felt that it was a matter which ochanged and the subject should cause a marked difference of opinion there, he felt that it was a matter which ochanged and the subject should cause a marked difference of opinion there, he felt that it was a matter which ochanged and the subject should be a subject should be subject should the subject should cause a marked difference of crowded to its utmost. There were at least two hundred persons present, and the unanimity and enthusiasm was unprecedented in New-York public meetings, which I understand are every thing but those attributes. At 8 1-2 o'clock, Mr. P. A. Bell called the meeting to order, and nominated Mr. Tyson as Chairman, and Messrs. Reason and Jewell as Secretaries. Dr. Smith read the call, and stated red to a committee, they could report upon it or not, just as they thought that a refusal to read the memorial would produce excitement. When referred to a committee, they could report upon it or not, just as they thought proper; and would, he was sure, answer some things in that memorial which did not meet general approval. The public mind was setting down upon the matter, and he thought the best way was to refer it to a committee at once, as the best way to avoid excitement.

Mr. Rice made a few remarks, when Dr. Capers again got up to explain. He had no interest in the matter of a personal kind. He was no candidate for office, more than any other member of that body, but as to treating it with respect as coming from an annual Conference, he would wish to do so; but if offence come from a brother, were they to wink at it. An annual Conference should know better than misconceive the views and wishes arrangements for a large meeting to be held on Friday evening next, at such place as the committee to make arrangements for a large meeting to be held on Friday evening next, at such place as the committee the memorial deserved from him was his best bow, and a motion that it be left on the table.

The Dr. was followed by several able speakers, who gave direct evidences that the charges brought be excitement, and, in answer to a question, said as to the time to do make a marked difference on slavery, and he thought that all the respect the memorial doing the annual Conference should be called the meeting to the time to a question, said

Virginia Conference, and he knew the Virginia Conference, and he knew that it and North differed on the matter, and wook differ, and perhaps more than has ever y evinced. As a Southern man, he had co in the brethren of the North, and knew thei ity; but he believed them mistaken. Sulli treat them kindly; and if ever compelled them unkindly, he prayed it might be at the of the first law of nature—self-protection addid not wish to refuse the memorial, but me it should lie on the table until tys we who be done, and he hoped Dr. Capers would motion to that effect.

Dr. Capers dissented. He did not under the parliamentary usage—that was a phrase for his group.

Dr. Capers dissented. He did not under Parliamentary usage—that was a phrase too for his mouth—but he thought he had trus memorial with Methodistical propriety. The President thought the debate was out der. Motions to lay on the table were don

at discussion.

Mr. Early, who was still on his legs, a tending for the ear of the house, with several said he wished to finish his speech. With spect for the President, his decision was reif it did not prevent him from finishing he a (laughter.) After a few more observations. tion was put, and lost,

Dr. Bangs moved to suspend the order of the ar

appoint a committee at once.

The President said, the motion before then to that effect-(laughter.) The motion to appoint a com

Dr. Bangs then read a resolution that a tee composed of a member from each Anno forence should be at once appointed. A that is the motion which has just passed.

A very nondescript sort of conv. A very nondescript sort of conversation for a while at this stage of the process what it was about, we could not exactly! President seemed equally at a loss nothing at all, just when the members by ceive that such must be the termination. The nusnesse was at last resumed by dent calling for the other memorials at the Conference. dent calling for the other memerials, address the Conference. A great number against, were then handed in from the Provdence, New-Hampshire, Black River, Pittaberg, Mississappi, Kentucky, Indiana, Arkanssan Conferences, together with many others

From the Philadelphia Elevator. Baptist Trennial Convention.

This body adjourned on Tuesday last, after a ser rais body adjourned on Tuesday last, and sion of some eight or ten days. Rev. Dr. N. presided. A good deal of business was in relative to missionary operations, and ere passed along admirably smooth, until the whether slaveholding ministers are fit to g preach, 'Do unto others as ye would the should do unto you.' With this control should do unto you. With this question much excitement on the discussion of the fe preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, the question has been proposed she whereas, the question has oven proposed weil
the Board will or will not employ slaveholders
missionaries of this Society; and whereas, it is
portant that this question should receive a full
unequivocal answer, therefore,
Resolved, That, as the sense of this Society

minister being a slaveholder should present no rier to his employed as a missionary in this Sor The Rev. R. Fuller, of S. C., read the follo as an amendment to the resolution;

Resolved, That as the constitution of the He Missionary Society clearly and distinctly defines in object to be the promotion of the gospel in North America, and as it is provided by such Constitution that any auxiliary society may designate the object to which the funds contributed by it shall be plied, and may also claim a missionary or missioner, according to such funds, and select the where a missionary or missionaries shall of that to introduce the subject of slavery or as very into this body is in direct contravention of whole letter and purport of the said constituti and is, moreover, a most unnecessary agilation topics over which it has no control, and as to which te operations should not be fettered, nor its de

rations disturbed.

Resolved, That the Home Missionary Society being only an agency to distribute the finals one fided to it, according to the wishes of the contributors, therefore our co-operation in this does not inply any e, mpathy with slavery or sati-slaver, as to which subject societies and individuals are left as free and uncommitted as if there were no not co-operation. o-operation.

After considerable discussion, the speaker illu-

trating the ideas commonly used on both idea, the Whereas, exciting sentiments on the subject

slavery evidently obtain in this body, serior threatening its peace and efficacy, infusing on sion into its councils, and impairing the confident and affection of its members in and for each other Resolved, That under existing circumstance i

right of property in his fellow-man. This, after much discussion, was lost. The me tion was then put for the original amendment, all was carried, 123 to 16. The Rev. B. J. Ide offen

Resolved, That the American Baptist Home & ciety be now dissolved, and that the subject which it was formed be referred back to the

Conventions.

It was laid on the table. The Rev. Mr. Chan

of N. Y. offered the following resolu Resolved, That a committee of three free North, three from the South, and three from West, with the President of the Society as man, be appointed to take into consideration the ject of an amicable dissolution of this Society. report such alterations in the constitution admit of the co-operation of brethren who

conflicting views on the subject of slavery. This resolution way seconded by Rev. Mt. Mginnis, of New-York. Upon this resolution, the Rev. J. M. Peck,

Illinois, J. Peck, of N. Y., and J. L. Dagg. of G. J. H. Kennard, of Philadelphia, made some affect remarks, when the resolution was passed sm The following were appointed as that come From the North: H. Jackson, of Mass, P. Chan

From the North: H. Jackson, of Mass, r. com-of N. Y., and J. Gillpatrick, of Maine. From the South: J. L. Dagg, of Ga., W. C. Idn son, of S. C., and J. B. Taylor, of Va. From the West: J. Going, of Ohio, H. Maked of Ky., and J. Sherwood, of Ill. The Rev. N. Colver, of Boston, was, on main added to that committee.

The President made some appro-

when, on motion, the Society adjourned. Closing prayer by Rev. Dr. Chapin, of D.C.

THE SERVILE INSURRECTION IN CUBA. are permitted to make the following extractletter of a recent date, written by an Ameri tleman in Cuba to his friend in this city:

At this time we are under very great to in consequence of a servile insurrection he cently been discovered in the island, and plant in this vicinity. Whites and blacks are a cated, and many American citizens have rested and placed in irons and in the st rested and placed in irons and in the we have every reason to believe information are arrested merely on the single acct torted evidence of the slave, under it the lash. The most trifling conversion of the slave in the lash. the lash. The most trifling conversations least suspicious act, is sufficient to send one on, where he is neither allowed opportunity fence, nor the consolation or sympathics friends and countrymen. There is a strong against Americans, and the impression that ternment will seek no redress, which I most connections that the connection of the control hope will prove without foundation. For are depicted on the countenance eigners, and every one expects that he may

FROM HAVAVA. There were ordered to on the 14th of April, twenty-five negroes, for lish mechanics, and a mulatto poet, said to clever. He was to have been a leader, in an insurrection. He was found to be in cordence with the blacks of St. Domingo, and ha cess crowned their efforts, he was to be kon 'Emperor Placino Primero.' Arrests were daily. Private houses were turned into pthe public jails being full. Of those arrests soon to be shot, some of our readers may Blakely, a dentist, Carbosa, an undertaker, and gel, a silvermith. All are conlattees, said gel, a silversn.ith. All are mulattoes, said rich.—N. Picayane.

THE PRIDA

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DEAR PR

ion at an

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After the r

elley was p duty to u hide from Burleigh sion that We have a omen, from

t his anti-s

EAR GARR In frequen we openly have To w have fo gainst the s utions ; Exed, as a r They affect ag that f.

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ME NIV .- NO. 19.

He did not under hat was a phrase thought he had stical propriety. was out the table were done

his speech. With repend the order of the day

a resolution that a common ber from each Annual Coonce appointed. (A soich has just passed—lass ort of conversation pre-

re of the proceedings, but ould not exactly learn. The filly at a loss. It ended the members began to per the termination, last resumed by the Pro-er memorials, addressed act number against slave out the Provdence, Mai River, Pittsburg, Oh ndiana, Arkansas and Tex ith many others. ladelphia Elevator.

on Tuesday last, after a se perations, and every smooth, until the qui inisters are fit to go s as ye would that other With this question can discussion of the following

nial Convention.

has been proposed wh ot employ alaveholders ciety; and whereas, it is uld receive a fu he sense of this Society, older should present no bar missionary in this Sc

of S. C., read the following

resolu e constitution of the Hone rly and distinctly defines a ovided by ty may designate the object attributed by it shall be as bject of slavery or an direct contravention of t be fettered, nor its de

Home Missionary Society distribute the funds of the wishes of the contri eration in this does no th slavery or anti-sk

o the amendment wa ntiments on the subject

n in this body, seriod efficacy, infusing co d impairing the confid

existing cin as missionaries in the rother known to claim the ussion, was lost. The mooriginal amendment, The Rev. B. J. Ide offer

merican Baptist Home So and that the subject for le. The Rev. Mr. Church wing resolution: mmittee of three from the

South, and three from the into consideration the su lution of this Society, of of brethren who che ubject of slavery. conded by Rev. Mr. Ma-

he Rev. J. M. Peck, , and J. L. Dagg, of Ga, lphia, made some affecting lution was passed unanippointed as that commit-

ckson, of Mass, P. Church, k, of Maine. Dagg, of Ga., W. C. John nylor, of Va. f Boston, was, en metio

me appropriate remarks, Dr. Chapin, of D. C.

ECTION IN CURA. We following extract from a ed in this city:

der very great excitemen der very great excitesem; e insurrection having re-the island, and particularly and blacks are alike impli-n citizens have been ar-and in the stocks, whom believe innucent. They e single accusation or ex-ternation of the terms of ing conversation, or t lowed opportunity on or sympathies There is a strong fee incre is a strong lectoral impression that the government is nost heartiff, undation. Fear and tercountenances of all forpects that he may be the

e were ordered to be shot, ty-five negroes, four Englatto poet, said to be very een a leader, in case of found to be in corresponding to the was to be known as o. Arrests were made ere turned into prison, our readers may how f our readers may know, an undertaker, and Ran-e inulatioes, said to be

BOSTOM: FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 10, 1844.

BELIBERATOR

Letter from the Editor. New-York, May 7, 1844.

FRIEND YERRINTON: s now two o'clock, P. M. Our anniversary he Apollo Hall has just closed; and as Il close snon, I can send you only a very of the proceedings

ing was opened with some introductory myself, in which I congratulated the So-This its tenth anniversary, it still mainriginal impregnable and sublime position, mising for of slavery-as the untiring versal emancipation ; that its principles ashaken, its doctrines uncorrupted, its al energetic and effective, its purposes joss and godiske; and that its victories e and pro-slavery continued to be freespiring and magnificent. I congratulated hat it is still feared, detested and assnilorrupt, oppressive and demoniacal in all the terror of oppressors-still the hope sed-still the sheet auchor of American ice and freedom; that while its members ere revited and rejected in their native re admired and applauded by the friends and philanthropy throughout the world, idding them God speed, and continually enpuble deeds. Finally, I congratulated ving enlisted in a great and glorious cause ed cause of liberty; that on their side they Gospel of Jesus Christ-The Lion of the Inh and the Lamb of God-the Eternal Spirthe Lord Almighty-and with all these of final victory over all opposition. d to the circumstances under which we met,

ling interest and deep importance, in view strong efforts that were making to annex Texas country for the express purpose avowedly to ate and extend slavery and the slave trade; it as my deliberate conviction and emphatic hat, with or without Texas, the time had American Anti-Slavery Society to hoist of 'Repeal,' and to declare the American at an end. I urged upon the friends of liberty united in this great revolutionary measure, low nothing to alienate them from each

At last conspire! ctal cause as brothers blend ne gigantic body, strong with injury and wrong -which rage hall but make firmer still Bid down another, better, golden age

Of constancy and will !

the reading of the 4th chapter of Hosen, pray-

offered by Dr. Brisbane of Ohio, who has so

mancipated all his slaves. Adin Ballou, of Hope. Mass, then made a very clear, cogent and eldeech on the superiority of moral over political n every great moral and christian reform, and essary to induce that change in public sentiwhich alone any effective political action e consummated. The speech was worthy of and the occasion-and that is praise enough. ad finished, up sprang the Reverend Charles son, and declared in a tumid, ridiculous and ical speech, that the doctrine advanced was deof the moral government of God!!! He sent on ranting about the ballot-box as being the nd wisdom of God-the weapon sanctioged es Christ-and the only effectual mode to oververy and regenerate the world !! He made on non-resistants, and argued the divinity of eroment. He said he had a right to speak eard in the meeting, and that he was carrying cussion, the speakers illusanti-slavery every where. All this was suffimpudent and shameless, in one who, in 1840, to destroy the American A. S. Society, by with others from its platform, because Abby was placed on a business committee! I felt it to unmask this base apostate, and to tear off from this wolf in sheep's clothing. Charles leigh followed in a speech that ground the ch of Denison to powder; and the meetsed by an impressive speech from Abby Kelgave a narrative of the rise and progress of ery cause in the United States, and of the

> ave a strong company of true-hearted men and , from various parts of the Union, and shall no have a spirited time at our subsequent meet-

in that took place in 1840. Her speech was

Yours, in great haste, WM. LLOYD GARRISON. Letter from David L. Child.

WASHINGTON, May 5, 1844.

ment private conversations, and to some ex is floor of Congress, southern representatives penly taken the ground that they must and re Texas, as the only possible security they can ve for the safety and perpetuity of slavery bolition movement. They assume that itution has guarenteed to them their peculiar ons; obligations thus contracted to the slavetion of Texas, and therefore it must be anis a matter of high and overruling necessity. lect to find a precedent for it in the late act of for repudiating Gen. Jackson's fine, main that it is as indispensable to the protection of the proclamation of martial law was to the

of New-Orleans.

amediate cause of the inception of the treaty ments, but now known to have been writ-Duff Green, in which it is stated that a proas on foot in England to abolish slavery in y means of a company in that country, who vance a sem of money as an indemnity to afor the emancipation of her slaves; and that ish government had agreed to guarantee the of interest thereon upon condition that Texbolish slavery. These facts, if true, could forded no just ground of complaint to our gov-M. But they were soon ascertained to be false, disavowed in the most explicit manner by ent of Great Britain. Mountime, Mr. Upte Secretary of State, had proceeded to open a on with Texas for its annoxation. He writes uphy, the American Charge in Texas, that attempt upon any neighboring country necessarily be viewed by this government with ep concern; but when it is made upon a naterritories join the slaveholding States of ion, it awakens a still more solemn interest." not be permitted to succeed without the most sefforts on our part to arrest a calamity so soe entry part of our country."

en years ago, on the occasion of the total abo slavery in Mexico, the idea was started by on, in the course of a series of articles, well der the signature of . Americanus, that the d Stales could not submit to the juxtaposition of lic, which had abolished slavery. This docreceived with acclamation, and echoed by he leading presses in the slave States. Mr. Upin his negotiation, and in a letter to rell is London, as well as in the one above

frie, her tarritory would afford a ready refoge to the | talent, netlvity, perseverance, and business tact are slaves of Louisiana and Arkansas, and hold out an essential elements of success to any cause on which encouragement to runaway slaves, which no munici- great moral and social interests are to be won, and pal regulations of those States could possibly counter-act. This constitutes a striking commentary on the in the bands of proud and ignorant people, are to be often and gravely reiterated assertion, that the slaves would not take their freedom, if it were offered them. were of education, our aristocracy are proportionate-Mr Upshur goes on to say, that if the government re- ly the most ignorant, the most immoral and most un fused to interpose to prevent elopements and to enjust class in the nation. Your forefathers, in their
gage in war for that object, the slaveholders would struggle for emancipation from their rule, had good live in continual uncasiness and alarm, and would cause to know this, and when our national history, take the remedy into their own hands, and would all which is but a record of crimes, violence, war, and come to the rescue of the States contiguous to Tex- bloodshed, legistated for, and led on by this class, s; that the government could not, against the ex- reviewed, the measure of their sins will be seen to be asperated feelings of the slaveholders, effectually op-pose such a movement. Here we have one of the highest functionaries in our boosted government of py state, and a still more deplorable and ignoble outlet, or an outbreak not easily be maintained in a country surrounded by other countries whose governments did not recognize that institution. Texas lies immediately on the packed jury, and convicted of teaching his country

ers and slave stealers to Terra del Fuego, as to Tex-There is no limit, save the ocean, to the progress of this infernal system of encroachment; and there and Brazil, which it would spare. It is precisely the his own! In perfect consistency with the piratical principles of the slaveholding system, this scheme boundless conquest and dominion to enforce an outrageous wrong, pauses not for an instant to tramof nations. What cares the pirate about the sex, age or color of those whom his avarice and fear compel to walk the plank! What cares the slaveholder how many happy homes may be made desolate, how many children, maidens and matrons, how many fathers and sons of his own hue may be despoiled, slaughtered, or perish in the flames of their dwellings and villathe furies of hell must accompany the career of conquest, which they mean to force us from this time orth to pursue. Of late years, there has been a shumelessness in avowing these schemes at which human

A distinguished Senstor from South Carolina (th Hon. W. C. Preston,) exulting like a spirit from the pit in the prospect of a career of carnage and conquest which should give us the ultimate dominion of American continent, with a fiend-like chuckle calls our Anglo-Saxon race the greatest of land robbers and in that characteristic affects to read our destiny In a like spirit, Mr. Wise, in the House of Represen tatives, predicted the captured town and rifled churches of Mexico would be the stimulus and the reward of 'the chivalry of the West,' 'the booted loafers, who are to kick Spanish priests out of their temples and 'melt down their images into good American eagles.' He would place California where all the D. L. C.

> Letter from Edward Search. Muswell Hill, London, England, ?

Good Friday, April 5, 1844. All things here are gathering together for convolawaits your fatching from other countries, you shall driven to concede any thing, the aristocracy

surplus time and talent to the good cause, to do it reg- benefit all parties ere we shall be released from other ularly and consecutively; and to put in their strength thruldom; but as you will see my sheet is more than and contribution on the right occasion and at the right full, wishing increase of knowledge, liberty and peace point of time. The leaders, Cobden, Col. Thompson to the world, the father of this movement, and the great instructer of his countrymen on this subject, the root of political economy, upon the right understanding of which, the happiness, not the wealth only of nations depends Bright, Wilson and others, are men having position and wealth, and from their position as manufacturers, THEODORE FRELISCHUSEN ('a northern man with the nature of the subject, and its immediate influence upon the well being of the manufacturers, they hold the means of influencing other wealthy manufacturers

law, and the mouth-piece of the very highest, openly with all these incubi. Their weight and oppression surrendering by anticipation the authority of the bear down the national strength. What there is of Constitution, the faith of treaties, and the honor of freedom and healthy action exists in spite of them; but the nation to piratical aggressors, whom he virtually invites to trample on them all. We could not doubt, on first reading this, that "the wish was father to the gathering together of the elements of change, trustthe thought. In pursuing the examination of the doce ing that a peaceable and effectual channel may be uments, we find in another letter addressed by Mr. opened for their course, but assured that the change Upshur to Mr. Everett, unother admission of the irre- must come, and that speedily, for that distress, starva pressible tendency of slaves to clope from their hap- tion and misery cannot go much further without an

abandonment of the duty and dignity of the station | To return to why I think this Corn Law agitation in which, as a servant of the people, he was placed will be successful, and will when granted present the I is quite obvious,' he observes, 'that slavery could opening for hope and consequently for internal peace

border of Louisiana and Arkansas. The slave would men the art of seeking their political rights by peace have nothing more to do than simply to cross the Sa- able means. Hitherto the people both in England and bine or the Red river, and he would find himself a in Ireland, when unable to bear the oppressions of their freeman. He would be very sure to profit by the op-portunity. All the vigilance which the master could government, who have at all times, and even in times use, enforced even by a harshar discipline than he of peace, an army of 90,000 men to sabre or shoot them would be willing to exert, would avail nothing. In as being in rebellion, and having thus shocked and a few years a large proportion of the slaves within dispersed them as a mob, they invariably proceeded to reach of the border, would seek refuge in Texas; and try, hang, transport and imprison them in detail, until the remainder would be rendered valueless by dis- they had struck sufficient terror into the mass, and content and dangerous insubordination. The slave- thought it unnecessary to hang or sacrifice more-then holder ought not to submit, and would not submit to things went on again until the continued oppression raised up new convulsions and fresh victims. This absurd and audacious pretension, by substitus has been the constant course of things in Ireland and ting Rio Bravo, Oronoco, &c. for Sabine, is just as in England, and has been recently the case with lots available to justify the extending of our acquisitions of poor misguided Chartists, to whose state and condifor the security and profit of slaveholders, slave-breed- tion I shall advert more at length in this or my next

letter. I return to O'Connell. O'Connell is wise in his generation, and his convic tion for preaching and teaching peace, is no impeach is no country on the American continent, save the ment of that wisdom-for he has not had a fair trial slavery cursed regions of Dutch and French Guiana If he had had an impartial jury, he would not have been convicted. He is wise in his generation; he case of the insatiable individual, who, comparatively saw how regularly and systematically the aristocracy righteous, determined to have all the land adjoining cut down and destroyed the people in rebellion, and rested afterwards upon the fear the destruction had raised, doing nothing effectual to remove the causes of the evil; and he used his great influence with his countrymen to meet in peace and use the strength of ple in the dust the most sacred rights of man, and passive submission and moral resistance-the resist ance of publicly expressed opinion; and 'the great Duke,' for so opr marble-hearted military dictator is called, and the aristocracy's flexible instrument. Sir Robert Peel, found that though they had filled Ireland with soldiers, C'Connell's influence deprived them of power, and the people did not give them a pretenc for putting bullets into them; they therefore indicted ges! They know that all the fiends of earth and all him with others for a conspiracyto bring about the repeal of the Union, so-called, by illegal means, danger ous to the public peace, and it was actually urged that the danger consisted in the ominous pencefulness of the people.

I pointed out in a recent letter how anddenly the ministers came out with a proclamation forbidding meeting it was too late to prevent; and trusting, as it is thought here, that by suddenly lining the place of meeting with soldiers, the people might give cuto for using the bayonet, and furnish a pretence for try ing their leaders for high treason; for trying whom, if they had obtained the pretence, they would not have wanted a willing jury of bigoted Protestants to try the Catholic leaders of a Catholic people. It is unfo nately to sectarian differences, bred and nurtured b the folly and wickedness of establishing one sect to ride upon the shoulders of the others in the form of State church, that the aristocracy are enabled to keep themselves on our shoulders. The people dispersed power of Great Britain should never reach it. 'Sla quietly, and the government resorted to the indictment very should pour itself abroad without restraint, and of the leaders for assembling the people peaceably and there being several editor these views are not confined to slaveholders. A dis- of the Repeal Association, they included those tinguished member of the Senate from Pennsylvania, gentlemen in the indictment, and the judges actually Mr. Buchanan, has lately declared in his place in re- received in evidence the contents of those newspapers ference to the Texas question, that it is as impossible against the whole of the defendants, so making all reto arrest the torrest of Ningara, as the march of this sponsible for articles they never saw, punishing them people to dominion. The Almighty, said he, has given for what other men did-thus, if they had been tried us a mission to perform, and that is to carry Christ- for treason, (it has passed into a proverb with us that itensity and civilization throughout this continent. Sim. treason is reason to a T.) they would have thanged that sentiments have been expressed in the House of drawn and quartered A. for the writings of B.; such Representatives by the Chairman of the Committee on are the gentle-spirited punishments enacted by our Poreign Affairs [C. J. Ingersoll] from the same State. aristocracy, such the judicial courses of their legal in-When such sentiments are uttered by men in places struments; and O'Connell, the idol of most of his so commanding, there is just cause to tremble for our countrymen, is now liable to such punishment by way country, and the fragments of freedom with which of fine or imprisonment, as the 'powers that be' may think it politis to inflict upon a verdict so obtained O'Connell, who had for some reason been rousing the prejudices of his countrymen against the English people as well as the government-the 'Saxons,' as he called the English, passed over into England after his trial, and was received there by the people with an enthusiasm which he says undeceived him-this was raised by the injustice of the government towards him. sion. Whether the next move will be political, or and he has returned to Ireland, satisfied that he had revolutionary-whether if political, organic, or merely in this preached error to the Irish, and with the addi a repeal of the Corn Laws, cannot be so readily pre- tional strength that carnest, hearty, and generous as dicted. It is easy to see the gathering together of the clamation, expressive of English feeling and opinion waters, and certain that they will in the end, bear can give. His popularity, his support of the Autidown all opposing checks. The difficulty is to indidown an opposing election that will yield. The first, Leaguers were, as individuals, almongst his enthus assic however, that is now indicated pretty plainly, is the Corn Laws—the laws by which a selfish set of land- Ireland, and the wisdom of the people in not giving owners, who are only 36,000 in number, have pro-claimed to the people, 'you shall starve that we may intions, has placed the government in a position that er from London, given anonymously in the get high rents-nature's abundance of food which materially advances the prospects of the League. If not purchase, because if you do, we cannot get so much rather yield to the Lesgue, a repeal of the Corn Laws, for the corn and food we produce as by prohibiting than yield to O'Connell, because to concede the repeal God's blessings from antering your ports, we can ex- of the Union would involve in the end the abo tract from you, on pain of starvation.' of the Established Church in Ireland, to be followed A variety of circumstances are now tending to force by that in England; and the Peers know that when the obstructions to justice at this point, and to give they give up the State church and State priests, they the enslaved people of this country a greater liberty give up their own dominion, for it is through the than they have now to exchange their products for priests, who are mostly relations, that they preserve the abundance of other lands. Agitation, without the tithes of the kingdom for themselves and their which nothing is done, for bad governments will always go on getting worse by time, unless the suffer- to most of the livings, which they give to their younge ers bestir themselves, and shake the riders with appre- sons, and they also, that section of them who, for the hension for the safety of their seats in the saddle,- time being, hold office, make the hishops, who are gen agitation, the health-preservative of States, has fallen erally younger brothers, or younger sons, or close cor on this subject into the hands of able, energetic busi- nexions, of aristocratic families, and the bishops in reness men, who have skill to arrange and conduct the turn provide livings as they fall in, for all the younge business of the agitation, and money to pay the agents, and dependent branches of the tribe. There are of whom it is necessary and wise to pay in such circum er reasons which induce me to believe we shall yet stances, to conduct regularly and systematically the have to partake of the food you and other countries details, and thus enable all parties contributing their can send us in return for our manufactures, and thu

> I am, my dear friend, yours, EDWARD SEARCH.

D' At the late Whig Convention in Baltim HERRY CLAY was nominated for President, as southern principles') for Vice-President.

The front window of M. Regally, School-street, wa the means of influencing other wealthy manufacturers blown out on Monday night, in a futile attempt of some villains to force the safe-lock by depositing to the specials of their able and worthy leaders. Cash, powder in it. Convention at Lynn.

The four days' Convention at Lynn, co Thursday morning, April 25th, and ending on Sun-ny evening, was the last of the series in Essex coun-for the present season. It was held in the Lyreum Hall, and by adjournment in the Second Univeralist meeting house, and in the Town Hall. The attendance was not so thronged as the anti-slavery character of the town had led us to anticipate, except at the Sunday meetings, which were more numerous ly attended, we presume, than any of the worship-ful gatherings. Frederick Duyglass was called to the chair, and Henry Clapp, Jr. and M. A. Brooks appointed secretaries. In the discussions, S. S. the Hon. Stephen C. Phillips, in favor of the colored Foster, W. L. partison, Heavy Clapp, Jr., Mann and people of Salem, as alike creditable to his head and Innes of Salam, J. N. Buffum, C. L. Remond, and m ny others, participated. The spirit of these may be gathered from the following resolutions, which were presented on the occasion :-

1. Resolved. That the design of the anti-slavery movement is the utter extinction of American sinvery; and not until that design is triumphantly consumed will the abolitionists cease to agitate the public mind, to anmask every pro-slavery religious sect and political party, and to assail a government that is unfor the control of the slaveholding power. 2. Resolved, That we rejoice at the issue tendered

by the South, which is, ' No compromise with Liber--and we meet it by inscribing on our banner, o compromise with Slavery !' And 'may God defend the right ! "

3. Resolved. That whatever may be the errors, ecentricities or feelings of the abolitionists, they may obably claim to be the only faithful and unswerving defenders of the rights of their enslaved country en, the southern slaveholders and their more crimi nal northern allies being judges.

4. Resolved, That so long as we commend our lves, as abolitionists, to the esteem and approbation of the genuine friends of freedom throughout the world, and to the confidence and affection of the manacled slaves, we need not be disturbed, but have cause to be greatly animated by the reproaches and lamors of those who are continually assailing and misrepresenting us.

5. Resolved, That any religious fellowship with elaveholders, or the apologists of slavery, involves hose who give it, in the awful crimes of the slave sysem, and endorses as a divine truth the Sataric lie that men-steelers can be and are the true disciples of

Whereas, in obedience to the dictates of our enlightened humanity-to the promptings of the spirit of liberty-to the command of Scripture, 'Deliver him that is spoiled out of the hand of the oppressor to the apostolic injunction, ' Remember them that are in bonds as bound with them '-and to the teachings of Jesus Christ, ' Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them,' 'Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself'-a youthful fellaw-countryman, named John L. Brown, was moved to aid a female slave in South Carolina in escaping from a hopeless, brutal and frightful servitude, in consequence of which noble and humane act, he was ar rested as a felon, thrust into prison, and finally sentenced to be hanged on the 26th of April; there-

6. Resolved, That we proffer to this noble martyr in the cause of liberty, our warmest sympathy, our heart-felt admiration, our brotherly followship and co-operation; that we regard with amazement, indig nation and horror the murderous and impious sentence ronounced on him by Judge O'Neal, our feelings not being in the least mitigated by the substitution of a public whipping for death on the gallows; and that, nspired with fresh abhorrence of the slave system, is view of his barbarous treatment, we solemnly renew the pledge that we have taken, to consecrate our lives

Resolved. That the indifference and apathy which have been manifested by the religious and poions of their obduracy of heart-their disregard of boasted freedom-loving America. he rights of man-their contempt for the commands f God-their servility to the slaveholding powerthe case of this unfortunate friend of the oppressed,

is to be inhumanly scourged, we feel in spirit his vious; their music being, as it were, the magnet of atstripes, the anguish of hissoul, the warm blood trick- traction-and we thank them for it. Their songs ling freely down his lacerated body; but we feel sus- breathed the pure moral atmosphere of anti-slavery. house of bondage.

10. Resolved, That, should our lacerated brother by unanswerable demonstration. e permitted to escape with his life, we trust he will He next attacked the citadel of the Whig party feel himself impelled, by an overpowering sense of which being upon a Clay-ey foundation, was soon duty, to travel through the northern States, expose razed to the ground. Some of the Whig devotees, who his scars to the public gaze, and tell the story of his were present, commenced a hissing noise, indicating

11. Resolved, That we have seen, with a satisfac- Clay. ion which we lack words to express, the proceedings The Democrats of America were next assailedof the friends of humanity in Great Britain, at various those professional friends of equality-and were faith public meetings, expressive of the astonishment, dis- fully scourged for their recreancy. gust and indignation which they feel, in view of the horrible fact that, in the nineteenth century of the John L. Brown, of Bath, Me., who was sentenced, as christian era, in a democratic republic, in the land of every abolitionist is aware, to be hung in South Car the Declaration of Independence, among a people olina, for rendering assistance to a poor slave sister laiming to be the most colightened on earth, and be- This was alluded to by the speaker in a very pathetic lieves in the gospel of Jesus Christ, a man, a brother, vehement and powerful manner; it seeming as though a citizen, has been sentenced to die an ignominious the truth that he expressed must carry conviction to death on the gallows, for compassionating the mourn-ful case of a helpless female captive, and aiding her to escape from a polluting and soul-crushing servi-tude.

The truth that he experience while in the truth that he experience while in the truth that he experience while in slavery; a sad tale, truly, but intermingled with hu-morous hits at the failacy of the alaveholders' rea-

ession, hypocrisy and villany, as mightily aiding Servants, obey your masters, &c. oppression, appearsy and extrantly, as migrately active of this country, and adding to that avalanche of universal public sentiment, which shall yet be precipital freedom; to discard all associations that bind them to ted down upon the slave system, and crush it to pow- the enslavement of their brethren now in bonds; to

13. Resolved, That while we are subjected to re-13. Resolved, That while we are subjected to be proach and second, in this guilty land, on account of our fidelity to the cause of bleeding humanity, it is consoling to us to receive the hearty commendations then reigning omnipotent, and distributing her bless-then reigning omnipotent, and distributing her bless-then reigning omnipotent, and distributing her bless-then reigning omnipotents. of the wise, and good, and philanthropic in Europe, as well as to have the inward assurance, that we are engaged in a great and godlike work.

14. Resolved, That they who are anxious for the downfall of slavery do not apologize for slaveholdersdo not plead for a gradual emancipation -do not seek the colonization of the free colored or slave population -do not despise or persecute any on account of their of more importance or more sacred than humanity - State, returned a verdict of GUILTY, on Friday morn do not strike hands with thieves, or consent with ing This verdict has created much excitemen adulterers-do not hold any religious or political fel- among his partizans in Rhode Island. lewship with tyrants-do not support a pro-slavery clergy, church, or government-do not dislike to hear and the first Monday in June assigned for a hearing the perpetrators and abettors of suthless oppression for the same.

called by their right names, and exhibited in their

more convenient season -- do not make the advocates of the slave offenders for a word, nor stand alouf from them because they are not perfect and infallible in all they say and do-do not begrudge a liberal expenditure of time and money in disseminating light and knowledge on the subject of slavery—do not shrink from any re

proach, scorn or loss that may be incurred by seeking the deliverance of all who are in bonds. 15.. Resolved, That no political party, organize inder, and recognizing the authority of the Constitu tion of the U.S., can occupy an anti-slavery posi-

16. Resolved, That we regard the stand taken by the Hon. Stephen C. Phillips, in favor of the colo heart; and worthy the imitation of all who occupy stations of similar influence and responsibility.

17. Resolved, That it is important to keep befor the people the dreadful enormities of the slave system -that, by so doing, their hearts may be kept alive to the awful suffering which is daily endured by on brothers and sisters at the South, and their minds ex cited to efficient action. 18. Resolved, That whatever may be the sanctity

of the first day of the week, it is lawful to do well on it; and that to aid suffering bumanity, to remember those in bonds as bound with them, to rebuke onpres sors, to unmask hypocrites, to assail spiritual wiek edness, is always to do well. 19. Resolved, That in denouncing anti-slaver,

cetings held on this day, as pernicious and irrever ent, on the ground that they are a desceration of holy time, the American church and clergy do show the they regard a sheep as of more value than a man, and that they belong to the old Christ-rejecting pharisees, who could tithe mint, anise and cummin, while they rejected the weightier matters of the law-judgment mercy and faith-and who strained at a gnat, while they could easily swallow a camel.

20. Resolved, That a religion which enslaves th bodies, is a curse to the souls of men; that a religion which does not undo the heavy burdens, and let the oppressed go free, in this world, cannot be good for any thing in the world to come; that a religion which is compatible with injustice, oppression and robbery, is verily from beneath, and not from above and, therefore, judging the religion of the America people by this standard, it is worthless equally for me and eternity-loathsome in the sight of God, and spurious in the eyes of all who are the children

21. Resolved, That any friend of the slave, wh habitually attends the meetings of a religious society which does not, as a religious society, bear full and unequivocal testimony against slavery, does thereby throw his influence, in a most powerful manner, against the opponents of that soul-crushing institu

On Friday, the 26th ult., the case of the unfort nate John L. Brown, who was on that day publicly scourged for the mercy he showed to a poor femal slave in South Carolina, was made the subject of spe cial consideration; and it was a meeting of great so lemnity and feeling. The speech of Frederick Doug lass was one of surpassing pathos and tendernes All the meetings derived immense service from som of the Hutchinson friends who were present, and we trust will be productive of great benefit to our glori ous cause.

Stirring Meetings in Northampton. NORTHAMPTON COMMUNITY, April 29th, 1844.

DEAR PRIEND GARRISON :

I cannot refrain from communicating to you an at count of an anti-slavery meeting held last evening (Sunday,) at the town hall, in the village of Northampton. The lecture was given by our esteeme to the deliverance of our oppressed countrymen from friend of freedom, Frederick Douglass, whose power their galling chains, be the opposition, the toil, the eloquence and force of argument are well known to sacrifice, the peril, and the consequences, what they the friends of humanity in the Bay State. We also had, to our inexpressible pleasure, the Mountain Bards, from the 'old Granite State,' warbling in un affected strains their melodious notes of libe itical journals, and by the American church and behalf of nearly three millions of our oppressed and elergy, with scarcely an exception, in regard to the crushed brothers and sisters, who are now toiling out awful fate of John L. Brown, are striking manifesta a miserable existence in the southern States of ou

A powerful and unflinching advocate in the cau of human rights is Douglass, as he proved himself to their disbelief in the brotherhood of the human race. be last evening. The hall was crowded to overflow 8. Resolved, That no other proof is needed than ing, there being from five to six hundred present; a large number for the pro-slavery, sectarian to demonstrate that the republicanism of the United Northampton. Undoubtedly, we were indebted to States is a lie, and its religion an imposture.

9. Resolved, That as this is the day on which he audience, as they gave a Concert a few evenings preour Hutchinson friends for a large proportion of the

tained, as we trust he also does, by the deep convic- Friend Douglass spoke, with great earnestness, of ion, that his scourging will be overruled, by the God the enormity of slavery. 'Consider it as you may of the oppressed, to the furtherance of the cause of the fact of your being a slave is enough to sicken the universal emancipation, the overthrow of the slave- heart, and curdle the blood in your veins.' He ther olding power, and the succor and protection of the went on to prove that the American churches and sillions who are now pining in the southern prison- clergy are the mighty bulwarks of American slavery and not a proposition did be state, that was not proved

wrongs and sufferings to thronged assemblies of the that their indignation was aroused by such an expo sure of the villanies of their patriotic (?) leader, Henry

12. Resolved, That we entreat our transatiantic soning, if it can be so called. Also his inimitable oadjutors to multiply their rebukes of American sermon of the southern priest, from the favorite text.

come out, he free and independent.

tanta thereof to be

' Joyful, joyful, for slavery will be no more.' Thine, in the cause of all humanity, WM. R. SMALL

Gov. Donn Convicted. The jury in the case of complexion or condition—do not hold any thing to be Gov. Dorr, on trial at Newport for treason against the

TERRISE RAILROAD ACCIDENT. On Saturday sitealers for ceasing from robbery and cruelty—do not put into office, by their voice or voic, any slaveholder or spologist for slavery—do not put a gag into the mouth of any human being, who wishes to plead in behalf of the suffering and the dumb—do not urge the postponement of the claims of bleeding humanity to a

Tyler Meeting in Fancuil Hall. Mr. GARRISON

I was one of the large class of our citizens, whose curiosity was excited by the announcement of a grand Tyler Convention, in our city; and feeling anxious to see this rare spectacle, I attended the meeting, and was richly repaid for my time. Were an exact record of all the transactions which occurred dur-ing the meeting published, those who read the account would not credit it. There were several points in which the meeting will be interesting to your readers, on account of their relation to the an

During the arganization of the Convention, it was evident that a very small number of those present were in any way interested, except as spectators. A long string of windy resolutions were read, containing the usual amount of slum, respecting Jefferson, domocracy, banks, votoes, hard cider, and ' The Constitution,' interlarded with a choice selection of cant sentences about the half-paid labor of Europe, retrenchment, banks, and federalism; and spiced with some prose poetry, based upon the patriotism and democratic spirit of the American settlers of Texas, and the intel ectual energy and patriotic spirit of John Tyler.

It was very evident soon after the organization of the meeting, that the spirit of mobocracy was at work among a large portion of the audience. The first speaker was interrupted many times during his remarks; and during the evening, the audience frequently questioned the speakers, and gave the lie diect to their assertions; and when any remark was made, bearing upon the re-election of John Tyler, the voice of the speaker was drowned in hisses. A Col Zabriskie, of New-Jersey, was the only speaker who avowed himself a Tyler man from principle. He touched upon the Texas question, and instantly commanded the attention of the audience; but when he spoke of the frankness of the President on the subject, the cry of SHAME! SHAME! resounded from all sides, and the hisses drowned the speaker's voice. The moment the tumult ceased, the audience were informed that the news had that day been received of a letter from Henry Clay against annexation. This announcement was received with shouts of applause, which disconcerted the speaker, who said he saw that the audience did not sympathise with the President upon the question.
'I am no friend to slavery,' continued the Jersey

Tylerite (cheers.) It appeared to him that annexation was favorable to abolition (great laughter.) In proportion as you extend the Anglo-Saxon race, in the same proportion you extend the principles of civil lib-erty. This was received with mingled groans, roars of laughter, and a sort of quizzical whistling, expressive of contempt, with exclamations of 'You don't say so,' 'That's a lie,' and 'extending slavery.' When all the facts come to be presented to the American people, there will not be a patriot in the land who will dissent from the annexation of that most beautiful and most fertile country.' (Roars of laughter, hisses and groans followed this sentence.) The speaker found the meeting not at all inclined to the Texas fever, and he retired from the stand, to make room for Walter J. Walsh, Esquire, the renowned editor of that pre-slavery sheet, the Boston Pilot. Mr. Walsh found great trouble in obtaining a hearing. The first sentence that could be heard from his lips was highly poetical. 'Sir, I like John Tyler, because he is an honest and consistent friend of liberty. This is a gem of imaginative thought, of the first water. John Tyler an agnest and consistent friance of liberty, and therefore liked by the editor of the Pilot! The proofs brought by the speaker of Tyler's friendship to liberty were his statesmanlike diplomacy for the annexation of Texas, and his influence and

vote for John Tyler. During the noise and confusion which followed, the question upon the adoption of the resolutions was taken, and the scene was not unlike that in which the Duke of Buckingham undertook to manufacture public sentiment for Richard III. · Some followers of mine own. At lower end o' the hall, hurl'd up their caps,
And some ten voices cried, 'God save king Richard :
And thus I took the vantage of those few—
Thanks, gentle citizens and friends, quoth I,
This general applause and cheerful shout
Argue your wisdom and your love to Richard.'

that of his family in favor of Repeal. At this remark,

the speaker was interrupted with shouts from a hun-

dred voices, unitedly exclaiming, 'He is a slavehol-

der, 'slaveholder,' *slaveholder'- took at home''hypocrite'- you can't come the Paddy over us'-

'slaveholder.' Like all quacks, Mr. Walsh gave

some 'advice gratis,' which was, for all present to

The object of the meeting was to give 'justice to John Tyler.' He will, I trust, have justice done him; and the worst wish I have for him is, that his perception of the article may be as clear as that of the son of Erin, who stood trembling before the judge in court, awaiting his sentence. 'Do not be alarmed,' said the judge, 'you are in court, and justice shall be done.' 'Ah, and faith, your honor, said the prisoner, 'that is jist what I am afther being affraid

The Adelphic Celebration.

Let not the friends forget that the anniversary will be observed next Monday eve, 13th. Messrs. Garrison, Phillips, Remond, Douglass and other distinguish ed friends will be present, and a rare treat may be an

PORTIA.

Tickets \$1-may be obtained at 25 Cornhill. PHILOMAETHAN.

Died, at Amberst, Rev. Isaac Orr, 51. Mr. Orr was the inventor of the air-light stove, and was many years reporter in Congress for the National In-telligencer.

The New England Freedom Association would solicit donations of money or clothing to aid those fugitives from the southern prison house, who are contantly arriving in the city. Any such contributions will be duly acknowledged and faithfully appropriated. Communications may be forwarded to 25 Carnhill. W. C. NELL, Ger. Sec.

CHRISTIAN UNION.

E. T. Taylor has consented for me to occupy the Bethel Chapel pulpit next first day, at the usual hours of public worship; at which time, the Lord permit ting, I will explain the unity, and perfection of the church of Jesus Christ. I hereby offer my services to the inhabitants of Boston to preach the gospel of God, without money and without price. MICHAEL H. BARTON. Boston, 5th mo. 8th, 1844.

SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT. Last term, a decree of divorce was granted between Thomas Cummings of Boston, and Robecca his wife, on account of the extreme cruelty of the latter.—Bos-ton, April, 1844.

LAD MISSING.

A YOUNG colored lad, named Henry Carroll, in the eleventh year of his age, has been missing from this city for the last four weeks. The last intelligence respecting him is, that he went over to Chelsea, in consequence of an alarm of fire in that place; since which, no trace of him has been found. Any person who can give any information in regard to the lad, by so doing will relieve the anxious minds of his parents, who are apprehensive that he may have been kidnapped, and carried to the South. Address the Editor of the Liberator, 25 Cornhill, Boston. Boston, May 10, 1844.

MRS H. BAILEY

HAS removed to 76, Federal-street, where she will attend to her dress-making. She solicits the pat ronage of her former customers, and any others who may wish for her services.

Boston, May 1, 1844.

MRS. E. JACKSON

HAS opened a large and commodious three story new brick building, No. 9 Southack street, Bos ton, for the express purpose of accommodating people of color with beard. She would further remark, that no pains will spared on her part to give satisfaction to all those who may feel disposed to favor her with their baltonare.

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From the Boston Morning Chronicle. THE SONG OF THE HOE.

BY REV. M. TRAPTON. With sinews weary and worn, With tears that ever flow, A woman stands in tow-cloth rage, Plying her mattock and hoe,-Dig ! dig ! dig ! In weariness, weeping and woe, And still with a heart with sorrow big, She sang the 'Song of the hoe.'

Work-work-work While the master is sunning himself, And work! work! work! While the wretch is counting his pelf. It's O, to be a slave-A slave under an Arab's hand,-Where woman has never a soul to save, If this is a Christian land.

And work! work! work! With an infant strapped to the hip; Work! work! work! With the crack of the driver's whip Plant-and bill-and pick, And pick, and hill, and plant, Till I almost sleep with bowing low And murmur Liberty's chant.

O! men, with sisters dear ! O! men, with mothers and wives! It is not cotton you're wearing out, But human beings' lives. Dig! dig! dig! In sorrow, and sickness, and want ; Digging at once with a feeble hand, A grave-and a hole for a plant.

A grave! I long for a grave! There is reat from this weary task;
O! glad should I be would death appear; I would smile at his hideous mask, It seems so like a friend ! Because of my bitter grief; O God! that this life might end, That death might bring relief!

Work! work! work! My labor never flags; And what are my wages? a bed of earth. A quart of corn, and rags! To be robbed of my children dear, To hear them cry in vain; To see my husband sold like a brute. Marched off in a clanking chain.

Dig! dig! dig! From dawn till the stars are bright. Dig! dig! dig! No hope to make labor light. Hill-and plant-and pick, Pick-and plant-and hill; Till the heart is faint, and the blood's on fire. And the lash cuts to the quick.

Work! work! work! Through winter, dreary and lone, And work! work! work! When spring and summer are come; While the birds, on a free, light wing, Seem to mock me with Freedom's song, While smarting still from the stinging lash, My unpaid toil prolong,

O but to breathe the breath Of northern breezes sweet. With God's blue heavens above my head, And Canada under my feet! O for the start of a day Of the bloodhounds so cruel and fleet! Swift as the wind would I speed away, My brethren in freedom to greet.

O for one short hour, O for one resting day! No moment to feel Love's soothing power ; No moment to reet or pray. A little weeping would ease my heart, But tears away I dash, My tears must stop, for every d. sp Calls down the merciless lash

With sinews weary and worn, With eyes red with tears' hot flow, Still she plies her heavy slave hoe. Dig! dig! dig! In weariness, weeping, and wos. And still with a heart with sorrow big, She sang this 'Song of the hoe.'

From the Emancipator. TEXAS. BY WM. B. TAPPAN. Admit her to the Union? Yes! If our democracy can bow To kings, and is prepared to kiss The loathsome hem of tyrants now From principles that years have tried, If thus we fall, no longer men, And to our fathers' deeds of pride Are recreant-why, admit her, then!

If names that moved us, move no more. And we, degenerate, are ashamed Of fields once wrapt in flame and gore, And deem those spirits to be blamed; If Bunker Hill flings up reproach, And Lexington s the mock of men .-Bid them 'God speed' who would encroach On justice-and admit her, then !

If Hancock, Adams, Warren, wece Deluded fools that chased a dream And Washington ambitious, where The patriot's sword was wont to gleam ; If all the bright green spots that mark The veteran's bed, by stream and glon, Hide traitors, -on their memories, dark Deep curses rest-admit her, then !

If Slavery's foul and damning spot Must here increase, like Ahab's cloud, Blackening the Ermament, till not Que star shall blaze upon the proud; If thus, a spectacle of scorn To nations, we're content,-let men Lift up the consummated horn

Of infamy-admit her, then ! But if the loud, indignant cry Heard round the world, has power; if soor Must hateful error droop and die, And truth stand out to burning noon; If down time's ages lives our land,

The best, the last retreat for men, Her flag by Freedom's breezes fanned,-Ye'll not-ye can't admit her, then ! Now is the time, and now's the hour; Through our Republic's breadth and lengt

From hall and cot, and town and tower, Let answer go in Virtue's strength; And peal far round the startling cry— We, whose old fathers struck the blow, We, who for freedom dare to die-In million voices thunder, NO!

HOW TO LIVE. So should we live, that every hour Should die, as dies a natural flower-A self-reviving thing of power: That every thought and every deed May hold within itself the seed Of future good and future meed.

REFORMATORY.

Lectures on Capital Punishment. BR. GARRISON

Since the publication of my work on Capital Pun ishment, I have delivered a few lectures; and as your readers may wish to know something of the state of public feeling on that subject. I send you a short account of a visit to Salem, Newburyport, and the two villages of Danvers.

My first lecture was delivered in the Universalis meeting-house, where Rev. Mr. Austin has for several years been settled. We had a very good audience. Among those who eame to hear was Mr. Crowninshield, father of the Crowninshields connected with the murder of Mr. White of Salem. The people were very attentive, and seemed disposed to hear what

might be said against the gallows.

The second lecture was delivered in Salem. Here as it would have been, had the notice been more ex-tensive. I devoted nearly a whole day in laboring they all, with one consent, began to make excuse, if with any facts worth publishing, I will inform your we except the colored preacher, and the Rev. Dr.

The first clergyman I called on was the Rev. Mr Sessions, an orthodox minister. He expressed his utter astonishment that I should ask such a favor, after signing the petition that clergymen should be the hangmen. I replied, that if the law were divine, I saw no reason why those who maintained it, should not carry it into effect. To illustrate :- Suppose, said I, that you owed me ten dollars, and I be that you ought to be put into jail, why should I not do it?' He replied, 'clergymen ought to have other business.' I observed, that I saw no necessity of hiring a brutal set of men, called constables and sheriffs, to carry the laws into effect. But, I observed, I came to see if he would give out a notice of a meeting. He said, ' He bad not been called on to give out a notice of that kind; it was indeed a religious subject, and he would take it into consideration. He would take a copy of my book, for he was willing to examine.'

The next minister was a Mr. Mann, (Orthodox.) Q. Will you give out a notice, Sir, of a meeting on capital punishment?

A. Which side are you on?

Q. What difference will that make about a notice?

A great deal of difference. Well, Sir, I am against the gallows; and a I have been urged to lecture here, I would be glad to have you give a notice, and I will return a similar favor.

A. I will take it into consideration.

The next minister was a Mr. Banvard, (Baptist.) Q. Will you give out a notice on capital punish A. I do not know: it is something new to make a

request of that kind. The subject is solemn and religious. I will consider about it. The next minister was Dr. Worcester, (Orthodox.)

Q. Will you give out a notice of a lecture on capital punishment?

A. Which side are you on?

Q. I am against the gallows; and in asking you to give a notice, I merely ask a favor which I would the Chardon-street Chapel. It is not surprising, howgladly do for you, under similar circumstances. Will you grant the request? A. No, I will not. I believe that such an effort as

you are making will tend to break up the foundations o society.

Q. Well, Sir, I believe those who favor the gallows are breaking up the foundations of society, and I wish to do all I can to prevent them. Will you ers of Christianity were placed in unpleasant circumgive out the notice? A. I cannot do it.

Q. Why, Sir, I can prove that where capital punshments have been abolished, society has improved. Will you give out my notice?

A. Why, I know all about this subject,

Q. So do I know all about it, Sir. I have been examining it for many years ; but I came not for controversy. Will you give the notice, and come and hear, and refute my arguments?

A. No. I dislike any such course. But, Sir, I have written my book at the sugges

tion of Professor Upham, who is certainly Orthodox. Do you know him? A. I have known him longer, probably, than you

Q. Well, Sir, I have a very exalted opinion of

a controversy. A. Professor Upham is getting wild. I have seen

The next clergyman was Dr. Flint, (Unitarian.)

He gave his consent at once, and said that he him self ventured to speak against capital punishment on Fast day.

The next clergyman was the Rev. Mr. Everett. (Universalist.) After rehearing the labors of the day, he, without being asked, said, 'We have con-cluded to give out no notices. We found that the pulpit was made an advertising shop. If there was to any exhibition for 12 1-2 cents, the minister was asked to give out a notice. This, however, brother Garrison, did not apply to me, for I had engaged a hall at six dollars for the evening, and intended to deliver a free lecture. If it was called an exhibition, it was an exhibition of the deadening, debasing influence of public executions. It may be inquired why, being a Universalist, I did not at once apply for the Univer salist meeting-house? In answer, it may be well to state, that I have been shut out of that pulpit by the clergyman, in consequence of speaking a word evening, in a vestry meeting, for the slave!

Finally, after spending a whole day in laboring with the clergy, I got a friend to put up handbills in the street, and he went round until about 2 o'clock Sunday morning.

Such, brother Garrison, was the result of my labor How the clergy love the gallows! They see that their craft is at an end, if they cannot be allowed the halter and the stake. Who are better qualified for hangmen Who would do the work more faithfully?

The next lecture was in Newburyport, in the Uni versalist meeting-house. Here I employed the crier, who went through the streets, crying-FRIENDS OF THE GALLOWS! ATTEND! A lec

ture this evening on Capital Punishment,' &c. We had a good audience here, though Newburyport is the seat of bigotry and superstition, if we except a few noble spirits, who are always active in every

I called on the Unitarian clergyman, who observed, that ' he gave out no notices, and once even neglected to give out a notice of his own meeting where he was to be himself! Really, brother Garrison, I know not but the clergy will shut themselves out of their pulpits, for the sake of keeping out us poor fanatics and infidels! I was treated kindly while in Newburyport, and the friends will accept my gratitude for their fa-

The next lecture was delivered in Danvers, (New Mills.) Here the meeting-house was freely opened to me, and a large audience assembled, who listened with deep and solemn attention to the arguments against putting a fellow-being to death for crim

I took occasion to call on the Rev. Mr. Braman, who on Fast-day delivered a sermon in favor of hanging. Our interview was short, and I will give it in the form of a dialogue. Spear-I called, Sir, to request the reading of your

sermon on capital punishment Braman-You could not rend it, for I write so badly

that you could not make it out.

Spear-I would be glad, then, to have you state the arguments, for I am engaged in this subject now, and I am anxious to know what can be offered on either side, Bramen. Those who go against capital punish ment, ore spt to deny the Old Testament.

Spear-I do not do that, for I want the Old Tests ent. I am an anti-slavery man, and I find that whil the stealing of property was not a capital offence in the Mosaic code, stealing of a man was punished with

Mr. Braman gave me no information whatever. In leaving him, I observed that I would render him any assistance, if he wanted to write, though I knew would be in opposition to my own views. 'I suppose said Mr. Braman, 'you are willing to examine sides.' 'Certainly,' I replied. Such is a brief sketch of my labors in this great en

terprise. I found the clergy, as usual, arrayed against the reform. True, there are exceptions. The Universalist elergymen of Newburyport and Danvers were very willing to lend me all the aid in their power. I see now that there will be a strong and vigo rous effort to sustain the gallows; and the the abolition of capital punishment should be up and doing. Even now, petitions should be in circulation. I had a good audience, though it was not near so large I intend to obtain signers, and to lecture as often as cieties in every town similar to the one just organout a notice from their pulpits on the Sabbath. But ized in New-York. But I must close. Should I meet

> Yours affectionately, CHARLES SPEAR.

The Late Meetings at Amory Hall. MR. EDITOR:

I am sorry to hear that the meetings at Amory Hall are to be suspended for a time for the want of another

place, that one being engaged. I attended several of these meetings as a spectator and was edified by the research displayed there, warmed by the eloquence and zeal of the speakers, and inspired with great hope in the success of their gratuitous and philanthropic labors. I understand that this meeting was composed of mombers of varios moral reform societies in this city,-the advocates of universal freedom, peace, temperance, morals and pure religion. I cannot boast of being a member of any of the societies specially organized for the pro motion of these objects; although, being a man, cannot help feeling a deep interest in subjects so in-

teresting to humanity.

A meeting of the members of these various socie ties brings to my mind a proposition I read some time ago in a little pamphlet, entitled 'The Origin of Evil,' to the clergy generally, and without regard to sects, to institute meetings, for the furtherance of their ostensible object, viz. the moral and religious in provement of man. It was there suggested, that i these meetings no subject should be agitated which could be in any degree offensive to any particular sect; but that they should confine themselves to some of the cardinal points of Christianity, on which all might agree; and then, as they gained light and confidence in each other, they should discuss the means of applying, practically, these important truths to the use of society, which they all say, and we all know. is now much in want of some sure and invariable moral guide in all the conditions and avocations of

The call, I am sorry to say, has not been heeded except in a very partial and unprofitable manner at ever, that a subject of this importance should require time and consideration before action. There are various imaginable reasons and conflicting interests which must make such a meeting objectionable in the minds of men who dread any thing like innovation : yet innovation, said the philosophic Bacon, is some times necessary to avoid old evils. The first reformstances. The famous Dr. Jenner was ridiculed by the old practitioners, for introducing the Vaccine Gallileo was persecuted for saying and proving than the world was spherical. It is, indeed, not very our tain that the doctors of physic would be unanimou in favor of a change which should tend to emdicate all physical evil from the constitution of man, or that the lawyers would, to a man, vote in favor of a new code which would put an end to all litigation. How, then, can we expect that a body of the highest order n society, learned, honored, caressed and well paid, should labor to simplify the science of morality knowing that that simplicity would deprive them of the most valued appliances of their vocation?

But in the meetings at Amory Hall, a spirit of who labor there without fee or reward; and it may grateful public when they are better known.

To this effect, I would be allowed the liberty numbly suggest, that a small delegation from each of the societies who have heretofore met there, may meet in small committee, and there agree more formally upon the cardinal points of their common faith; and thus be prepared to give form and substance to that

which may be considered now in a nebulous state. If the great mass of the industrious and order-lovin citizens of New-England could be informed of the humane and truly religious objects of these various so cieties, they could not but approve their noble and disinterested labors; and thousands would take shelter under their banners-if they understood that the true and lasting interests of the better part, the only and truly meritorious part of society, would be promote by the much wanted light which these societies are

taboring to shed on the mind of man. This general understanding of their motives will be difficult to be had, without something more systematic than the desultory meetings alluded to. But the neucleus is there, and may be made to grow until it en braces the whole human race; for man is ever ready to seek his own welfare and happiness; and wants nothing but a chart and compass to be sure to find them. His insidious pilots have, from the first dawn ing of society, led him far and wide away from his true nterest; always telling him that there was no happiness here, or salvation hereafter, but through their agency; for which they must pay well and often. But what is most lamentable, in this one-sided bargain, is, that the very conditions of present happiness and fu ture bliss-the exorbitant pilotage required for these services-have invariably, tended to deprive the great mass of mankind of all happiness here, and to disqual ify them from any chance of happiness hereafter. That wretched poverty, which is the necessary consequence of the doctrine of the church, which teaches to no glect worldly goods; and that of the wiley civil rulers, who, in conjunction with the church, have robbed the people in old countries of every inch of land-I say hat wretched poverty is a perpetual and insurmount ble barrier to all moral progress. Poverty will not only break through stone walls, but will defy all laws Poverty induces ignorance, and jointly they beget vice

The bold philanthropists, alfuded to above, if they wish to command the respect of the people, and extend their influence, must have a perfect understanding mong themselves, and sink, for the present, all mino differences, while they adhere tenaciously to the great and universal object. It is the want of a proper understanding, and cordial co-operation among the clergy, which is one of the reasons why they have done so little to benefit mankind. Their own trivial or interested disputat seem to have occupied them more than a regard for our good; and they are, consequent ly, losing respect all over the world. The last paper from Europe show the Universities of Paris and Brus sele at open war with the clergy. England, Scotland and Ireland are also convolued by similar dissen-

The times are, then, not only favorable, but seem to equire one great effort of good and courageous men to te in a cause so righteous and commanding. Politi cal and clerical leaders seem to be losing the confidence of the best men of all parties and sects; who only want a new and intelligible standard to rally under, TRUTH AND UNION. TRUTH AND UNION, The Sunday Lectures in Amory Hall.

Why lectures rather than sermons? And why as semble in Amory Hall, when there are vacant seats the meeting-houses of every sect?

These inquiries, whether dictated by serious inter est or the natural curiosity at a departure from long tablished customs, deserve an answer, and it is the sign of this paper to answer them.

The object of the meeting-houses is two-fold: pub-

qually acceptable to the common Father. We hold fairs. Christ to be an adequate interpreter of the will of God, Christ to be an adequate interpreter of the will of God, and he tells us that love to him should be shown by obedience to his commandments; that not those who cry Lord, Lord, who use many rites and ceremonies, or who pray loud and long in synagogues and other public places, are acceptable in his sight, but those who do the will of the Father who is in heaven; and this will is, that we love God above all, and our neighbors as ourselves, and practically manifest that love. Upon this system, all rites and ceremonies are works of superrogation, not required by God, and therefore not acceptable to him.

If this view be correct, it will be plainly seen why the late occupants of Amory Hall neither needed nor wished to assemble for the purpose of public worship. Their object in meeting was that which is recommended by Paul in his letter to the Hebrews (x. 24, 25) mutual exhortation and instruction; exhorting one another, to provoke unto love and to good works.

But surely there is exhortation and instruction enough in the meeting-houses.' True, there is abunnough in the meeting-houses.' True, there is abun

ough in the meeting-houses.' True, there is abundance of it, such as it is. But it fails of answering Paul's description in two particulars. He recommended mutual exhortation, the efforts of equal brethren to comfort and improve each other; but our meetinguse system forbids this. Let plain brother Smith or Foster offer his word of exhortation to the people, without the permission of the licensed, ordained, installed, and Reverend occupant of the pulpit, and he immediately seized by the secular arm and dragged to prison. The system is not sufficiently mutual, as the fly said to the spider, when invited to share his cobweb for their mutual convenience. The occupants of the meeting-houses are expected to listen in a docile and humble manner to the dictation of an authortative leader and head; their equality is denied, their right to speak is denied; and their opinion, should they offer it, would be spurned as presumptuous and unauthorized. These meetings, then, are not such as were contemplated by Paul in the only passage of the New Testament which enjoins Christian meetings at all, and attendance on them is not compliance with bis injunction.

There is another particular, in which Paul's system differs from that of our popular religious teachers. His meetings were designed to promote good works, and by necessary consequence to rebuke and oppose sin. But the chief sins of our country, slavery, war, and the substitution of rites, creeds, and cereme for religion, have flourished and grown fat under the droppings of our sanctuaries, and the chief opposers of those sins have themselves been opposed and denounced by our clergy. Righteousness is not taught, and sin is not rebuked by our clergy, in a manner corresponding to the condition and wants of their hearers, and therefore again, attendance on their services is The experiment just tried at Amory Hall has been

minently successful and satisfactory. It was commenced by the delivery of three lectures by Charles Burleigh, on the following subjects. Christianity, why called a Gospel ;-Christianity, in relation to the atment of enemies ;-and Capital Punishment. These most important subjects were admirably treated by the lecturer, and the breathless attention with But in the meetings at Amory Hall, a spirit of rare abnegation seems to pervade the moral heroes who labor there without fee or reward; and it may which acrowded audience learning of the Gospel, however rare, day afternoon on the Bayou Road, between Mr Rie baud, a French gentleman, and Gon. Santmanat, lab of the Mexican service. Pistols were the weapon go; and, on the question being put to obtain an expres-At the first fire Mr. Riebaud's pistol snapped only sion of their opinion, it was voted that similar meetings

This three months, series has now closed. They ayune, April 11. have been free meetings, they have been well attendgives ample encouragement for its repetition in a larger than and the ger hall and for a longer time when the next cold season shall arrive; and it is to be hoped that the people of other towns, who have broken the fetters of sect,

The perpetrators were owned by Mr. C., and had always been well treated—N. Orleans Picayane April 24. and entered into the true Christian liberty, will speedily follow the example thus given them.

* Matt. v1, 5, 6. 'And when thou prayest, thou shalt not be as the hypocrites are; for they love to pray standing in the synagogues, and in the corners of the streets, that they may be seen of men. Veily, I say unto you, they have their reward. But thou, when thou prayest, enter into thy closet, and when thou hast shut the door, pray to thy Father which is in secret, and thy Father, which seeth in secret, shall reward

licity of the Pharisees' prayers, as well as their desire to be seen of men.

I John, IV, 21, to 24. I Jesus saith unto her, Woman, believe me, the hour cometh when ye shall neither in this mountain, nor yet at Jerusalem, worship the Father. But the hour cometh, and now is, when the true worship pers shall worship the Father in spirit and in truth; for the Father seeketh such to worship him. God is a spirit; and they that worship bim, must worship him in spirit and in truth.

The contrast evidently is between feeling obliged to go to a particular place to worship, and offering the toward accomplete homeworf the heart, without

The contrast evidently is between feeling obliged to go to a particular place to worship, and offering the sincere and acceptable homage of the heart, without ‡ Matt. xxiii. 1 and 8. 4 Then spake Jesus to the nultitude and to his disciples, saying—Be not ye calda Rabbi; for one is your Master, even Christ, and Il ye are brethren. regard to place or time.

Extract of a letter from Gen. Sasta Anna to Gen. hompson, dated 28th March, 1844:

'It has afforded me much pleasure to grant their liberty, in the name of the republic, to the Texans made prisoners by Gen. Woll, in the city of Bexar; and at the moment, when prompted both by my own feelings and a sincere desire to comply with your wishes, I was about to have liberated all the other wishes, I was about to have liberated all the other prisoners, I have learned that sixteen of them have escaped from the Castle of Pelote, abusing the indul-gence which had been extended to them. This has very much changed the aspect of things, and I cannot now offend public opinion by another act of magna-nimity, of which these men have shown themselves entirely mayorth."

Public Execution.—Rosanna Keen, the colored girl who murdered Mr. Seely by poisoning, was hung on Friday last, at Bridgeton, N. J. She made a confession to one of the reverend gentlemen who visited her. White in prison, she attacked the keeper; and on one occasion very nearly effected her escape. The execution took place in the jail yard, about 2 1-2 o'clock.

Naveree.—Sunday, the 6th ult., was a lift the Mormons. From fifteen.

sand persons were present at the temple, on this oc-casion. Sidney Rigdon, who has been for a long time suspended from his ministerial functions, was the or-ator of the day.

The Bloody and Oppressive South ! We continue our record of the crimes and

rocities which are constantly occurring at the South. The Washington correspondent of the New-York True San furnishes that paper with the following hor-

rid particulars: count of a desperate duel fought near Augusta. The parties were Messrs McGowan and Cunningham, and the condition of the fight was, that it was to go on til

design of this paper to answer them.

The object of the meeting-houses is two-fold; public worship, and the instruction of the people by the clergy.

As to the first, it is believed by those who commenced these lectures, that Christianity is adverse to the system of periodical prayers; that it knows no local sanctuary or house of God, in which particular rites are to be performed for his worship; and that it recognizes no particular order of men holding a divine commission to be the heads, leaders, and guides of the people.

Worship is reverence shown to God. But what manifestation of reverence is most acceptable to him? This is an important point; for the modes of worship of different nations, and even of the different sects which have assumed the Christian name, are so various that they can hardly be supposed to be all and equally acceptable to the common Father. We hold

West attempted to commit suicide the next nig (19th inst.) in prison, and wounded himself in t throat, with a table knife, so severely that it is doul ful whether he could survive.—[Died since]

ANOTHER MURDER.—The Coroner was yesterday called to the Charity Hospital to hold an inquest upon the body of Felix Francois, a native of Manilla, who was wounded the previous evening in a fight in which some 15 other Fishermen were engaged, on Canal Albert Piernas, near the Bienvena Plantation. The deceased had two severe wounds in the side, which were inflicted by a knife, and had also received a wound from a pistol ball which had penetrated the cavity of his chest. Verdict, murdered by some person or persons unknown.—We understand that five or six others

Murderous attempt at Baton Rouge.-The last De Murderous attempt at Baton Rouge.—The last Democrat gives the particulars of an attempt upon the life of Wm. Fearson, by Diego Rondon, a brother of Diego's, as was proved in self-defence. On the afternoon of the 9th inst. Diego started with a double-barrelled gun, loaded with buck shot, with the full intent of killing Fearson. Coming upon him, in the vicinity of the Catholic cemetery, Diego deliberately said that he was 'going to kill him,' and after a few words of supplication from Fearson, discharged the contents of both barrels of his gun at him, and fled. Fearson ran for a short distance, to Mr. Gerholdt's, where he was taken in, completely exhausted from where he was taken in, completely exhausted from where he was taken in, completely exhausted from his wounds—the shot having penetrated in the neck, shoulder, right side and back. He was lying extremely low on Friday last, and little chance remains of his recovery, while Rondon has fled. He is described as about 25 or 30 years of age—nbout 5 feet 2 inches high, very dark complexion—black, bushy hair, intermixed with grey, and speaks the Spanish, French and English languages. The authorities of Baton Rouge have offered \$100 for his apprehension. More Shooting in Mobile .- We copy the following

from the Advartiser of the 15th:

Another tragic acene with a revolving pistol came off in this city last night at the Waverly House. A difficulty had taken place on Saturday, we learn, between James L. McKeen, of the firm of J. L. & A. McKeen, and their clerk, a young man named Williams. Last night J. L. McKeen and Williams came in contact in some way at the Waverly, when high words ensued, which were afterwards, if we are rightly informed, followed by thows. The parties, however, were separated some three or four paces, when Williams commenced firing upon his antagonist with Williams commenced firing upon his antagonist wi a revolving pistol. He fired three times, but we ca not hear with certainty that more than one shot tool effect upon McKeen, and that made a serious wound in his heel.

be held in that place for three months, and a Commit-tee was chosen to carry the plan into effect.

at the second fire both parties missed, but at the third Mr. Riebaud was shot through the breast, and, while we write, it is feared his wound is mortal.—N.O. Pic-

Murderers Executed .- Two negroes who mus ed, they have paid their own expenses by voluntary donation and subscription, and have been the means of diffusing much light and truth among those who came to hear. The success of this first experiment

Supposed to be poisoned .- We learn from the Ha gerstown Pludge that Mr. David Hensel, residing near Shepherdstown, Va., has, within a few weeks past, lost two sons, one six years old, and the ollar eigh-teen months, both of whom are supposed to have been poisoned. They both died without any previous symp-

Thomas Townson was put upon his trial yesterday afternoon, for participation in the murder of Chavis afternoon, for participation in the -St. Louis Republican, April 17.

Read this, yo friends of slavery !

The injunction of privacy in prayer in the last part of this passage shows that Christ condemned the publicity of the Pharisees prayers, as well as their desire with the late conspiracy were in irons, and would be with the late conspiracy were in irons, and would be

A slave brig sailing under Brazilian colors having 500 slaves confined on board, was captured by a brig of war, and carried into Sierra Leone. The slaves were all sent into the Queen's Yard, where they would remain until they could be shipped to the

On the 10th of February in the Gulph of Sares, a Turkish brig was cast away, and 40 persons perished including 34 passengers.

We regret to learn that the Rev. Mr. Carey, whose recent ordination gave rise to so much discussion in the Episcopal Church and eisewhere, died a short time before the vessel in which he took passage, en-tered the harbor of Havana. He went out for the benefit of his health.

The wife of Rev. Mr. Wakefield, postmaster is Cumberland, R. I., recently gave birth to three fin-boys. The mother and children are all doing well.

VOLUME XIV .-- NO. 1

Physiology, Phrenology, Neurology, MARKED Busts, neatly made, adapted in Also, Busts adapted ler's Combo's, and Spurzheim's Phrenology with the various Physiological and Phr Books, Pamphlets, Charts and Tracts, a Alcatt, Fowlor, Combo, and others, for sel BELA MARSI April 26.

GET OFF THE TRACK SONG for Emancipation. insons—set to must ablished. For sale by April 19

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arker, made dispersion and quality.

TP Please call and examine.

New Bedford, April 5.

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regulations as pupils who are members of the Austation. The name of the Association indicate the
idea of culture, towards the realization of whichour
efforts will be directed. Systematic, habital charter
ty is deemed indispensable to education, which
should aim at the harmonious development of the
habital intellectual, moral and religious technical.

should aim at the harmonious development or physical, intellectual, moral and religious tende in active, practical life.

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Broughton Meadows Northampton, April 14th 1844.

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The Popular Lectures; Association in its consection
with Education and Religion, two Lectures delivers
before the New-England Fourier Society, in Benny
Park Godwin's Popular View of the Dectines is
Charles Fourier; Fourier's Theory of Society, una
lated for the London Phalanx from Abel Transac.
Book and Carical Parishment, the Rev Charles See Book on Capital Punishment, by Rev. Charles & BELA MARSH,

TEXAN REVOLUTION, AND THE ANNEXATION OF TEXAS For sale at the Anti-Slavery Office, & Cornkill THIS pamphlet contains a brief account of the A onization of Texas; an examination of the ca and character of the revolt therein, and a full reof the diplomatic, military and speculating operation of government and individuals in the United State

ling to annexation. DR. CH. FREDERICK GEIST, JOHN-STREET.

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Barker, Peru; R. D. H. Yardiey, James Hartshorn, Pern Yan.

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[SEE PIRST PAGE.]

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